The New-York Times.

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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE VOTE—DECREASE IN THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—PROBABLE REPUBLICAN GAIN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—Portland gives Connor, Republican, 2,436; Roberts, Democrat, 2,551; a Democratic majority of 115 against last year's Republican majority of 163. Cape Elizabeth gives 130 Democratic majority. Deering gives a Democratic majority of 60, a gain of 51. Bangor gives Roberts, Democrat, 123 majority, and elects two Democrats and one Republican to the Legislature. In 1870 Roberts carried the city by 600 majority. Eastport gives Connor 267; Roberts, 133. Belfast gives Roberts 503 and Connor 501. Last year's Democratic majority was 210. Bridgeton—Connor, 362; Roberts, 298. Augusta gives Connor 943; Roberts, 778, and elects two Republicans to the Legislature. Saco gives 171 majority for Connor and elects one Democrat to the Legislature. South Berwick gives Roberts 37 majority, and elects all the Democratic candidates to the Legislature.

LATER RETURNS.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—Biddeford has been carried by the Democrats by 197 majority for Roberts, and two Democrats have been elected to the Legislature.

Twenty towns give Connor, Republican, 5,629, and Roberts, Democrat, 4,060. In 1874 these towns gave 4,536 Republican and 3,176 Democratic votes, leaving the Republican majority this year 969, against 1,360 last year, and showing a Republican loss of 391.

9 P. M.—Forty towns give Connor, Republican, 12,470; Roberts, Democrat, 11,381. Last year the same towns gave a Republican vote of 10,961, and a Democratic vote of 8,766, showing a Republican majority in 1875 of 1,089 against 2,195 in 1874, or a loss of fifty per cent. in the majority.

10:30 P. M.—Sixty towns give Connor, Republican, 15,102, and Roberts, Democrat, 13,730. Last year the Republican vote was 13,357, and the Democratic vote 10,385. With the exception of six towns to hear from, which gave a Republican majority of 62 last year, Androscoggin County returns give 623 majority for Connor, against 705 last year. Both the Senators, all the Representatives and county officers are Republican, being a gain of one Republican.

Lincoln County has gone Republican by about 40 majority, giving three Republican Representatives and losing one. The Republicans elect the Senator and Commissioner.

In Waldo County sixteen out of twenty-six towns give Conner 2,065, Roberts 2,016, being a gain of 484 for the Democrats. Probably four out of the eight Representatives are elected by the latter, together with the Senators and the county ticket.

Franklin County returns about 250 Republican majority. The Republicans also elect a Senator and two Representatives. The Democrats elect three Representatives.

One hundred towns give Conner 21,620, and Roberts, 19,138. The same towns gave last year: Republican, 18,772; Democratic, 14,228. The Republican majority this year is 2,482, against 4,544 last year.

Seventeen towns in York County give Connor 115 majority, against a Republican majority last year of 737, being a loss of 622. Connor has probably carried the county by 150 majority, against 745 last year.

One hundred and twenty towns give Connor 26,643, and Roberts 24,140, against 23,042 Republican and 17,897 Democratic last year.

Seventeen out of the twenty-eight towns in Kennebec County give Connor 4,401, and Roberts 2,960.

Hancock County is very close; probably Democratic by about 50 majority.

Later.—One hundred and forty towns give Connor 28,670, Roberts 26,198, against 25,254 for the Republican candidate and 19,689 for the Democratic last year, being a Republican majority of 2,472, against 5,565 last year. This indicates that the total majority, which was 10,000 last year, will be this year not over 5,000.

There is but one Congressman to be elected, namely, in the Fourth District, to fill the place of Hersey, deceased. It is impossible to judge who is elected until Bangor furnishes a summary of the three counties. The election must be very close.

The Republicans have probably carried eleven counties and the Democrats five, which will fairly represent the vote in the Senate, being a Democratic gain, as the Senate stood last year twenty-eight Republicans to three Democrats.

In the House the Republicans do not seem to have lost a man.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

FURTHER LISTS OF DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Orange County send William Avery, Beverly K. Johnston, and Lewis M. Smith as delegates to the Syracuse Convention, and C. Frank Brown to the Second Judicial District Convention. Resolutions indorsing Gov. Tilden, and calling for the nomination of men of ability and integrity for State officers and for the Legislature, were adopted.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Hon. Charles H. Winfield, Hon. George W. Green, and John H. Bell were unanimously elected delegates to the Syracuse Convention from the Second Election District of Orange County. Resolutions strongly indorsing Gov. Tilden for his war on canal thieves were unanimously passed by the convention. Mr. E. A. Brown was chosen delegate to the Judicial Convention.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Third Assembly District Democratic Convention of Oswego County elected G. A. Dayton, H. E. Root, and E. J. Curtiss delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Resolutions were adopted by the convention indorsing Gov. Tilden.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Democrats of the Second District of Dutchess County to-day appointed Charles Wheaton, J. O. Whitehouse, and Edward Herrick, of Clinton, as delegates to the State Convention, with power to appoint substitutes.

The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Dutchess County have nominated John A. Fitch, of the town of Washington, for the Assembly.

The nominations of the Prohibition Party in Dutchess County for the Assembly are: George K. Tabor, of Pawlings, in the First District, and Henry D. Myers, of Poughkeepsie, in the Second District.

The following delegates have been elected to the Democratic State Convention from the First District of Dutchess County: J. Bolding, L. Robinson, and John S. Emans.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Second Assembly District of this county sends two sets of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, one set being composed of J. F. Slocum, E. Mury, and H. Tompkins, and the other of W. S. Nelson, O. P. Jennings, and C. Kathern. Both delegations are instructed to support candidates for the State offices in harmony with Gov. Tilden.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Yates County Democratic Convention was held here on Saturday. Hon. George W. Spencer was nominated for the Assembly, and Hon. Ezekiel Castner, John Southerland, and David Supplice were chosen delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Gov. Tilden, and in favor of a State ticket composed of statesmen whose integrity, independence, and experience will render them able coadjutors of the Governor in the work of reform, and qualify them to discharge their official duties.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Sept. 13.—At the Democratic Convention held here to-day H. A. Reeves, of Greenport, J. M. Edwards, of Riverhead, and William D. Woodend, of Huntington, were elected delegates to the State Convention, and J. Lawrence Smith to the Judicial Convention. Strong resolutions were adopted in support of Gov. Tilden's reform policy, and instructing the delegates to vote for only men fully in accord therewith. The Judicial delegate was not instructed, but there was a strong expression by the convention favorable to Justice Tappen's re-election.

STATE ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Democrats of the Second District of Dutchess County have nominated John Hackett for the Assembly.

THE NEW-JERSEY AMENDMENTS.

NINE COUNTIES GIVE 20,000 MAJORITY FOR THE AMENDMENTS OPPOSED BY THE CATHOLICS.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Counties of Camden, Bergen, Middlesex, Ocean, Mercer, Salem, Warren, Morris, and Cumberland gave 20,791 majority for the amendments opposed by the Catholics, and 18,506 majority for the twelfth amendment, which is a repeal of the Five County act. There are fifty-seven voting precincts to hear from, which will give all the other amendments from forty thousand to fifty thousand majority, and increase the majority on those first named. Hudson County is almost entirely behind.

THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

A LARGE BODY OF ARMED NEGROES AT TRENTON—ASSISTANCE ASKED FROM SURROUNDING TOWNS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 13.—A gentlemen who arrived from Charleston this evening gives the following account of the troubles in Tallahatchie County, Miss.: Last Thursday two negroes, who, it is claimed, live in Arkansas, registered as voters at Friarson's store, and warrants for their arrest were issued and given to a constable, who took a posse with him. As they approached the place where the negroes were staying, the latter saw them and fled. They were pursued to Coahoma County, and two of the Constable's posse, named Evans and Buford, it is claimed, fired at the negroes as they ran. The negroes in the vicinity of Trenton hearing of the affair armed themselves to the number of seventy and proceeded to Friarson's store and demanded that Evans and Buford should be given up to them, and behaved in a riotous manner. County Treasurer Stewart, who is also a Deputy Sheriff, assured the rioters that if they would return home he would arrest Evans and Buford, which he did not do, and on Saturday it was ascertained that a large body of armed negroes had gathered at Trenton, and the whites living near Friarson's sent Treasurer Stewart and Jerry Robinson to try and induce them to disperse. But they found them very violent, and threatening to hang both Robinson and Stewart those persons returned in haste and notified the citizens that the negroes were swearing vengeance against them. Calls were then made on Oakland, Charleston, and Grenada for assistance, and parties of men have gone from those points to Friarson's.

THE WHITES IN TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY SENDING FOR ASSISTANCE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 13.—Passengers by train from Grenada report serious trouble in Tallahatchie County, Miss., some ten miles west of Charleston. The whites, there, had sent runners to Oakland for assistance, and citizens at that place and at Grenada were organizing and arming for service. No definite information of the nature of the troubles has been received, and owing to the distance from the telegraph office it is impossible to obtain reliable or detailed reports.

A CABINET MEETING TO BE HELD TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—It is probable that the President will return to Washington to-morrow or next day, when a Cabinet meeting will be held to consider the Mississippi troubles, and determine what action shall be taken on the demand of Gov. Ames for interference by the General Government. The Attorney General this morning telegraphed to the United States Attorney at Jackson, Miss., to inform him without delay of the present condition of affairs in that part of the State. He also telegraphed to Gov. Ames that he had forwarded to the President at Long Branch, by special messenger, all the telegrams in regard to the troubles, and now awaited the further action of the President.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest near the New-England coast and lowest in the south of Florida; it continues high in the districts East of the Mississippi, with easterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather; light rains have fallen on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, in New-England, Minnesota, and the Upper Missouri Valley, brisk and high north-easterly winds prevail in Florida. The Mississippi River has fallen thirteen inches at St. Paul, twenty-inches at Vicksburg, and three inches at New-Orleans. It has risen twenty-two inches at Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy and warmer weather, with easterly to southerly winds and slowly falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, increasing cloudiness and warmer weather, easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, and light rains in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley partly cloudy weather and slightly rising temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, rains near the coast, partly cloudy weather in the interior, with north-east to south-east winds, becoming dangerous in the Gulf, and slight changes in temperature and barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, rain near the coast, cloudy weather with low temperature, brisk and high northerly to easterly winds and stationary or falling barometer.

Gales will probably occur off the South Atlantic and North Carolina coasts during Tuesday and Tuesday night.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Key West, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Tybee Island, and Cape Hatteras.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M	67°	63°	3:30 P. M	76°	73°
6 A. M	66°	63°	6 P. M	70°	71°
9 A. M	71°	65°	9 P. M	67°	69°
12 M	74°	70°	12 P.M	67°	66°

Average temperature yesterday .... 67 1/8°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 69 3/4°

NEW-ORLEANS SCHOOL-BOYS AGAIN IN REVOLT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—The whites of the senior class of boys at the Central High School decline to attend because a colored man has been appointed Professor of Mathematics for that school by the School Board.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY.

THE TURKS DEFEATED IN SEVERAL ENGAGEMENTS IN HERZEGOVINA—THE SIEGE OF TREBIGNE RENEWED BY THE INSURGENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13.—Serious fighting occurred on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, in which the Turks were defeated. This has resulted in the renewal of the siege of Trebigne by the insurgents.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SERVIAN LEGISLATURE—THE GREAT POWERS APPROVING PRINCE MILAN'S SPEECH.

KRAGUJEWATZ, Sept. 13.—The Skouptschina has elected Committees of War, Finance, and on the Constitution. The members of these committees are mostly Radicals, and include three Communists. The great powers have expressed to Servia their satisfaction with the tone of Prince Milan's speech. The address in reply will probably be debated in the Skouptschina for the 17th.

THE SERVIAN MINISTRY ON GOOD TERMS WITH THE PORTE—THE CHIEFS OF DISTRICTS URGED NOT TO AID THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The *Morning Standard* to-day has a special telegram from Vienna, in which it is said that the Servian Ministry have issued a circular to the chiefs of the several districts, saying: "We are living on the best terms with the Porte. We therefore order that you prevent this good understanding from being disturbed either by permitting volunteers to join the insurgents, or by the export of arms, ammunition, or provisions."

THE SERVIAN GOVERNMENT PUTS SIX FRONTIER BRIGADES IN THE FIELD.

BELGRADE, Sept. 13.—On account of the threatening concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier, the Servian Government has ordered the mobilization of six frontier brigades, aggregating 24,000 men. Each soldier must be supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition, and special precautions must be taken during the night.

POSITION OF THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, Sept. 14—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Morning Standard* says that the Prince of Montenegro, replying on Saturday to a deputation which urged a declaration of war, declared his decision would depend on the attitude of the Servian Skouptschina.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED BY POISONOUS GAS IN A COLLIERY.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Eleven persons perished on Saturday last from poisonous gas in the Donnington Wood colliery, Shropshire.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS—WHEAT LOWER.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The weather is fair and favorable for gathering the hop crop and for bringing grain into fine condition.

In Mark Lane English wheat is two shillings per quarter lower than last Monday, and foreign one to three shillings lower, according to sample. Flour is very dull, irregular, and lower.

GOLD WITHDRAWN FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND FOR SHIPMENT TO NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The *Evening Globe* reports that gold to the amount of £27,000 was withdrawn from the bank to-day for New-York.

CATTLE DISEASE RAPIDLY INCREASING IN DEVONSHIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—There are 6,000 cases of cattle disease in Devonshire, an increase of 2,000 during the past week.

THE STEAMER STATE OF VIRGINIA SPRINGS A LEAK, BUT ARRIVES SAFELY IN PORT.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Press Association of this city has a report that the steamer State of Virginia, which arrived at Larne to-day, sprung a leak off Cape Race, and at one time it was feared she would founder, but the leak was finally stopped.

THE LEAK IN STEAMER STATE OF VIRGINIA.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Further accounts of the accident to the steamer State of Virginia say the leak was discovered when the steamer was 100 miles east of Cape Race. Fourteen feet of water had gathered in the hold before the position of the leak could be ascertained. Water-tight compartments saved the vessel.

A HEAVY FAILURE IN GLASGOW.

LONDON, Sept. 14—5:30 A. M.—John H. Watt, merchant of Glasgow, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at $250,000.

FRANCE.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS IN THE SOUTH—MORE INUNDATIONS AND MANY HOUSES DESTROYED.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—A violent gale occurred yesterday in the Mediterranean and around its coasts. At Cette the railway station was flooded, and railway traffic interrupted between that town and Beziers. Other parts of France were similarly visited. Saturday and Sunday several of the rivers in the south of France were swollen to such an extent that they overflowed their banks. The rich plains of Vignobles, between Beziers and Narbonne, were inundated, and the vines covered with water. Many houses were destroyed.

NINE DEAD BODIES RECOVERED AT ST. CHINIAN AND SIXTY PERSONS MISSING.

MONTPELLIER, Sept. 13.—Violent storms have occurred in this neighborhood, and great damage has been done to the crops. A waterspout destroyed fifty houses at St. Chinian. Nine corpses have been recovered, but sixty persons are still missing.

THE EUROPEAN WHEAT CROP.

THE WHEAT MARKETS MODERATELY SUPPLIED—A SLIGHT DOWNWARD TENDENCY IN SOME CONTINENTAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade for the past week, has the following:

"There has been but little change in the wheat markets generally, which, with the new produce, have only been moderately supplied—the best quality mostly maintaining its previous value, while the inferior has tended downward. The general average is now within sixpence of last year, though the amounts then sold were double those now; but foreign imports still being free, the country has been amply supplied at rather lower rates. Flour has recovered a franc in Paris, and fine old wheat has risen one shilling per quarter. The French markets generally have been calm and unchanged, but in some of the country places there has been a further decline. Belgium and Holland have given way in the new qualities about a shilling per quarter. In Germany the tendency, from the fineness of the weather, has been downward. The same is true in Hungary for inferior qualities, though the yield is scarcely an average one. But at Odessa holders maintain prices, greatly to the detriment of the export trade, in confidence that they will eventually be paid for their patience as the season advances and the general deficiency is known. Still, looking at the present yield as only an average one in quantity, and as from this a large deduction must be made from its general lightness in the actual amount of flour produced, (say, on three-fourths, of from five to ten per cent.,) we may possibly count on a further deficiency of 750,000 quarters at a time when our population is vastly on the increase. We have no doubt that the imports will meet our necessities, but we expect, as the season terminates, it will be a close run."

SPAIN.

THE EFFORTS OF THE NEW MINISTRY TO BE DIRECTED TO THE PACIFICATION OF THE KINGDOM.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Gen. Jovellar, the new Premier, has repeatedly stated that Spain's most urgent need is the end of civil war. The question of the new Constitution should be left to the Cortes, and the efforts of the Ministry at present will be directed to the pacification of the Kingdom.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER HARTFORD ARRIVES AT GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 13.—The United States steamer Hartford has arrived here.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

THE STATE OF COLLECTIONS YESTERDAY—NO SERIOUS EMBARRASSMENTS OR DISASTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Responses to inquiries this morning seem to indicate that while there is a feeling that collections will be somewhat harder to-day than on collection day two weeks ago, nevertheless a general sentiment of confidence prevails, and no disaster is apprehended in commercial circles. In the grocery and produce and dry goods lines a good state of affairs is reported, and most parties have been able to collect largely in preparation for to-day. A prominent grain-dealer says the prospects are favorable for foreign collections in that business, and no fears are entertained of any one being pushed to the wall. The same accommodating course pursued on the last collection day will undoubtedly prevail to-day. The Bank of California people report the affairs of the concern as progressing slowly but surely, with nothing new to remark as to the condition of the bank.

COLLECTION DAY PASSED WITHOUT ANY SUSPENSION—THE CLOSING OF THE PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE CENSURED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Collection day has passed with no stoppages, bills being generally paid better than was expected, owing to the large amounts passed over at the last collection.

The action of the Pacific Stock Exchange in refusing to reopen business at present meets with general commendation, though, in the opinion of some, a renewal of business in part by both boards is expedient. The transactions of the California board can hardly be considered as affording a criterion of the State stock market, as a few hundred shares of any leading stock thrown into the board would probably demoralize it. The general impression seems to be that the transactions of the California board are rather injurious than otherwise, tending to cause an unsettled feeling, while if no business were done, rates at the closing of the big boards would be considered still ruling. As it is, the prices of most of the leading stocks have somewhat fallen off.

It seems probable now that the reopening of the Bank of California will be delayed beyond the 15th inst., probably until the opening of the Bank of Nevada about the 1st prox.

E. J. Baldwin was to-day unanimously elected a Director of the Bank of California, to fill a vacancy. In consideration of the fact that Mr. Baldwin is one of the largest creditors of the bank, his election is considered significant of favorable progress of the efforts of the Syndicate toward resumption.

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The Pacific Stock Exchange held a business meeting to-day. A motion was made that the resolution formerly passed, fining members for doing business, be rescinded; that all the old business of the Exchange referring to loan and stock transactions be settled within five days; that the Exchange resume business to-morrow, and until further action hold one session a day for the transaction of cash and regular business only, and that there be a fine imposed on each member not answering roll-call at 11 o'clock in the morning. A substitute was offered providing that the Exchange, through its special committee, confer with the Executive Committee of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, to the end that both the board and the Exchange be opened at the same time. The substitute was adopted and the original motion taken from the table and lost. Thus the fine stands.

THE WESTERVELT TRIAL.

WESTERVELT ON THE STAND—HE DENIES THAT HE EVER SAW CHARLEY ROSS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 13.—The trial of William Westervelt, charged with complicity in the abduction of Charley Ross, was continued this morning. After a brief cross-examination of Mrs. Westervelt, the prisoner took the stand, and testified at great length as to his whereabouts before and since the abduction.

He emphatically denied that he rode in a Brooklyn street car July 6 with a child resembling Charley Ross, as stated by Mrs. Peers. He also denied ever being in Germantown in his life, and said he never saw Mrs. Peers until she came to his cell in prison. He was kept on the stand up to the hour of adjournment. The concluding part of his testimony was as follows:

Q.—Had you at any time, or have you now, any knowledge that you did not, or had not, communicated to Superintendent Walling, Mr. McKean, Capt. Hines, or any other persons authorised to receive such information concerning the abduction or concealment of Charley Ross? A.—No, Sir; nothing that I know of, except that I didn't tell them that Mosher and Douglass came to my house after my sister came there.

Q.—Have you now or had you then any knowledge of the letters that have been produced here and alleged to have been written by Bill Mosher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see Charley Ross or have you any knowledge of his whereabouts? A.—No, Sir. I wish to God I had.

WEST INDIES.

HURRICANES REPORTED IN THE WINDWARD ISLES.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Reports of a hurricane at the Windward Islands, and serious damage to vessels, continue to be received, though no details have come to hand. The weather here is threatening. A hurricane is reported as having occurred at Santiago de Cuba last night.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., ELECTION.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 13.--Goodrich's (Dem.) majority for Mayor is 220, a gain of 217 over last year. Six out of the ten Aldermen were elected.

CATHOLICISM IN CANADA.

BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE RECEIVE A CHECK.

A MORE PACIFIC TONE ASSUMED BY THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL IN THE GUIBORD CASE—CIVIL WAR IMMINENT AT ONE TIME—THE YOUNG MEN OF MONTREAL ARMED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Monday, Sept. 13, 1875.

It has remained for a French Canadian printer, who in his life was unknown outside of a small circle of friends, to throw the metropolis of the Dominion into a ferment six years after his death, and possibly to redden its streets with Catholic and Protestant blood. Joseph Guibord, for thirty-four years, was a printer of missals and other religious works for the present Bishop Bourget, and two years after the establishment of the Institut Canadien, a free reading-room and library for French Canadians, he became a member, and refused to sever his connection with it when the Bishop excommunicated its members for persisting in keeping books which had been placed on the "index" at Rome. He was taken ill in October, 1869, and sent for a priest, who heard his confession. Partially recovering, he again appeared on the streets, and in conversation with a friend over an appeal which the Institut had sent to Rome concerning the edict of excommunication, he said: "I feel that I am going fast, and unless this matter is settled before I die there will be a row about my grave. I am poor, and if they can they will no doubt bury me along with those who have been hanged." His friend answered him that he would be no worse treated than a rich man. A few days after he suddenly took ill and died before a priest could be summoned, and thus without receiving the last sacrament of the Romish Church. On a dismal morning in November, 1869, Guibord's remains were refused admission to the Roman Catholic cemetery for burial in consecrated ground, the reason being that he had died excommunicated. Guibord had a loving wife, and one who was a faithful daughter of the Church. To her this was a crushing blow. She besought her father confessor to relent, but in vain, and then, when her husband's friends felt what a barrier would be raised between them and the orthodox church by such a precedent, they urged his wife to seek legal redress. She applied to the Superior Court to compel the burial of her husband's remains in the lot formerly owned by him, and to which he had a legal right by the old Gallican law. Judge Mondelet, the oldest and most liberal of the Roman Catholic Justices, decided in her favor. The ecclesiastical authorities appealed and won. In the interim, Mme. Guibord, faint and weary, passed away, her grave being dug on the family lot. The Institut Canadien took up the cause, and by means of public subscription lists raised money sufficient to appeal the case to the highest British tribunal, the Privy Council. In November, 1874, this body decided that Guibord must be interred in his burial lot in consecrated ground by virtue of the old French law. This decision was received with almost open defiance by the Roman Catholic clergy, and consequently Mr. Doutre, President of the Institut, and counsel for the appellant, proceeded very slowly and cautiously to give the decree effect. The official document, signed by the Queen, reached Montreal in July, whereupon a mandamus was issued by the Superior Court, commanding the Fabrique of Notre Dame, which controls the Catholic Cemetery, to bury Guibord's bones in consecrated ground. It was served Aug. 30. Between that date and Sept. 2, when the burial would take place, Mr. Doutre was unable to get any answer, either direct or indirect, from the clergy, as to whether they would allow the interment.

The circumstances of the attempt at burial are already fresh in your readers' minds. Fortunately, through the moderate bearing of Mr. Doutre and members of the Institut, bloodshed was averted. Of late, matters have taken a more pacific turn. Bishop Bourget, evidently frightened at the mob demon which the intolerant and fanatic spirit of himself and his advisers had evoked in the face of law and order, published a letter disclaiming any connection with the rioters, and getting out of the serious dilemma by offering to extract the blessing from Guibord's lot, and forever wither it with his curse, if by any chance the bones of the deceased were therein interred. Still feeling uneasy, it would seem, he had a pastoral read in the churches yesterday, which, though very indefinite in its statements, still advises people to be quiet, as the grave of Guibord will rest under a curse, the remainder of the cemetery thus being kept free from pollution. The letter appears to have a quieting effect upon all classes of Catholics. I asked a poor French Canadian hod-carrier this afternoon what he thought of it. "Ah!" said he, "our good Bishop and we are already martyrs, but if he so wills we would lie down and let the infidels walk on our backs." A prominent Irish Catholic, while smiling at the Bishop's free use of blessings and curses, said, "Well, the good old Père has a horror of bloodshed. He saw that several thousand of his ignorant French Canadian lambs would go up to the cemetery at the next attempt to bury Guibord and be slaughtered by the volunteers. He discerned an open conflict with the civil authorities, and here he paused. Protestants, to a man, had made up their minds long ago that the decree must be carried out. The Bishop's pastoral is to them a cheering sign that ecclesiasticism has met its match, and that civil strife may yet be avoided at the grave's mouth."

Much anxiety was felt all last week owing to gangs of French roughs prowling about the Protestant cemetery vault in which are Guibord's bones, and where they have lain for six years past, for fear these fellows should attack it and perhaps get the bones, which they boasted they would burn. A body of Police armed with breech-loading rifles have been stationed at the cemetery night and day, and on several occasions were obliged to fire at the enemy to keep them at respectful distance. To-day this guard has been withdrawn with the hope that the Bishop's pastoral has effectually quited his "lambs."

Mr. Doutre says he does not know the day when the burial will again be attempted. He will not even speculate as to his course of action; but I "interviewed" a prominent lawyer to-day, who says, as soon as popular feeling had quieted a little more, probably about Oct. 1, Mr. Doutre will have another mandamus issued from the Superior Court, serve it, and apply to the Sheriff for assistance to carry out the funeral. The assistance will be light artillery and two regiments of volunteers, who are now drilling in anticipation.

The Institute has remained passive, and will continue to do so, though of late its members had a sorry life. They are snubbed by "Good Catholics" in the streets; business has, from a certain class, deserted them, and the prominent ones receive threatening letters daily. Mr. Doutre's house has to be guarded night and day by Police, and one of them said the other day: "I'll emigrate from Montreal as soon as I can follow Guibord's bones to a Christian's grave." A rabid paper published here by Meany, a late Fenian leader, in Irish Catholic interests, has, with the Bishop's organ, the *Nouvo Monde*, been particularly bitter and reckless in its attacks on Doutre and ultra Protestants generally. The *Sun* drags the Orangemen into the fray whenever it can, and seeks to make the trouble one between Protestants and Catholics, whereas it is a dispute solely between ultra liberal Catholics and the Ultramontanes. The Orangemen emphatically deny that they will take any part in the funeral as a body, though personally many of them will no doubt be present. Protestants generally feel thankful that the power of the Ultramontanes has at last been made to acknowledge the civil authority in things civil.

The effect of the agitation has been to cause a raid on the gunsmiths. Nearly every young man in the streets is armed. Things were certainly in a critical condition last week. A spark falling in a certain spot might have flamed into a civil war, but judging from the tone of the press and the people to-day matters have taken a pacific turn. A very large body of liberal Irish Catholics scorned to aid, by word or person, the openly expressed determination of the French Canadians to resist to the bitter end, and they feel that a beneficial precedent has been established, for in many bygone clerical acts have their feelings been outraged.

All the tourists from "across the line" make it a point to visit Guibord's intended grave, and then the vault where the bleaching bones of the deceased lie coffined. The very grass around the grave has been torn up by the roots to serve as relics of the now world-famous spot.

In the Bishop's church yesterday a decree was read declaring the grave of Guibord accursed, concluding as follows:

"There is no necessity to inform you that, under the solemn act of our consecration to God, full power has been given us to bind and unbind, to bless and to curse, to consecrate persons, places, and churches, and to interdict them; to separate from the body of the Church the limbs which disturb and outrage it; to deliver to Satan those who, by their own acts, sever themselves from the Church, so that they shall be considered from henceforth as heathens and publicans, so that they shall not return to God without sincere repentance. It is by virtue of this Divine authority, &c., and to prevent future troubles, that we declare by these presents, even though any one shall pretend ignorance of it, that the spot in the cemetery where the body of the late Guibord shall be buried, even though in the future it be exhumed in any manner whatever, will be in fact and in manner (*ipso facto*) interdicted and separated from the rest of the cemetery. Therefore you need have no fear that in the present case your cemetery can lose its sacredness, or that the holy rites it has upon its sanctified and blessed places can be sacrificed or trodden under foot."

MURDER NEAR CHEMUNG.

A MULATTO KILLED AT A "LOGGING BEE."

From Our Own Correspondent.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 13, 1875.

A brutal murder was committed on the farm of Charles Decker, near Chemung, on Thursday, during the progress of a "logging bee." Among those present at the frolic were Moses Charles, a mulatto, and Silas Osborne, an elderly man. At lunch in the afternoon, the men having been drinking more or less all day, Osborne recalled a difficulty which had occurred between Charles and himself some time ago, and said that the —— nigger had made him shut up then but he couldn't do it again. A fight was only prevented at the table by Osborne acknowledging that the mulatto was the better man, and the matter was dropped. On the way to work again after lunch, however, Adelbert Osborne, son of Silas, began swearing at Charles. The latter threatened to slap young Osborne's face if he did not leave him alone, whereupon Silas Osborne told Charles that if he wanted to hit any one he should commence with him. The result was that Charles knocked the old man down. When the quarrel between Silas Osborne and Charles was renewed a hired man of the former, named Charles Hill, stepped close up behind the mulatto. He had in his hand a hand-spike used in rolling logs. It was four feet and a half long, and weighed five pounds. When Charles knocked Osborne down Hill struck the former a heavy blow on the head with the hand-spike. The mulatto staggered under the blow, and turned partially round as Hill dealt him a second blow. This crushed in his skull and felled him to the ground. Hill struck him again with the hand-spike as he lay on the ground, smashing in the front part of his head. Young Osborne also kicked him in the face several times. Charles did not speak after Hill's first blow, and died before he could be taken off the ground. Hill and the two Osbornes were arrested. Silas Osborne was discharged and the other two held for trial on charge of murder. Moses Charles was a man of good reputation, and leaves considerable property. He had no family.

A CHICAGO SWINDLER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13.—Abraham Mullenthal, a Chicago jeweler, was arrested in this city on Saturday charged with grand larceny, and with having secretly left Chicago after removing all the stock from his store, amounting in value to several thousand dollars, and including over fifty watches and other articles of value left with him for repairs. Mullenthal waived an examination and consented to return to Chicago without a requisition, and he left last night for that city in charge of Chicago detectives.

A CONDUCTOR KILLED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—James Kelly, a conductor of a freight train on the Valley Railroad, was killed at Middleton this evening. He made a misstep, and fell under the cars. His head and both arms were cut off. He was twenty-one years of age, and has a brother in Montreal and a sister in Rutland, Vt.

SINGULAR FREAK OF LIGHTNING.

DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 13.—During a violent thunder-storm that passed over this city and vicinity yesterday afternoon the lightning struck a carriage in which were Major R. G. Peabody and Mr. G. B. Reed, temporarily paralyzing both gentlemen, killing one horse, maiming the other, and demolishing the carriage.

COMMODORE PERRY'S FLAG-SHIP RAISED.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 13.—Commodore Perry's flag-ship, the Lawrence, sunk in Erie Harbor sixty-two years ago, was to-day raised and the bottom found to be in a good state of preservation. She is to be exhibited at the Centennial.

A BURGLAR SENTENCED.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 13.—Samuel Israel, alias Jacob Miller, the Chicago thief, who broke into the houses of Mayor Rowb and Hon. Charles M. Reed, was to-day sentenced by Judge Vincent to twenty years' imprisonment. This is the longest sentence ever given from this court.

NORTHERN OHIO FAIR.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 13.—The sixth annual fair of the Northern Ohio Fair Association commenced to-day. The weather is fine, the attendance good, and the prospects for success very flattering. All the departments are well filled. The fair will continue throughout the week.

STEAM-BOAT SUNK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch to the *Times* says the steamer Tarascon, a Henderson and Louisville, Ky., packet, struck a snag and sunk in the middle of the river last night. The amount of the loss is not stated.

THE REVIVALISTS.

MOODY AND SANKEY AT NORTHFIELD, MASS.

SKETCHES OF THE REVIVALISTS' CAREERS—URGENT DEMANDS FOR THEIR SERVICES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—THE RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN OPENED AMONG THE UNITARIANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORTHFIELD, Mass., Monday, Sept. 13, 1875.

Amid the deep stillness of the beautiful village of Northfield, in the Connecticut Valley, away from the busy haunts of men, and remote from rapid communication with great commercial centres, it is difficult for me to fancy that I am in the midst of a region toward which the hearts and wishes of myriads of religious people throughout the nation are turned with fond hopes and expectations. The home of Moody, the great revivalist, which I can see from the room wherein I write, is associated in the minds of religious men and women with a forthcoming revival whose influence for good will be felt throughout the entire country; and of this I have seen abundant evidence this morning. From the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, from men representing great religious, commercial, and social interests, appeals are made daily to Moody and Sankey to come among them and by their presence and teachings inspire the good to higher and more virtuous purposes and stimulate the religiously indifferent to the exercise of Christian doctrines and the practice of Christian lives. Whether the great good which is expected to accrue from the contemplated revival meetings of these gentlemen will be realized or not is a matter that will be determined in the future, and I only record the statements conveyed in the hundreds of letters which daily reach Messrs. Moody and Sankey. To nobody better than to these gentlemen is the fact known that among a large section of our people there is an ever-abiding conviction in the coming of a period of evangelization when all will be converted, and their hopes and expectations from every forward religious movement impel them to constant effort and enlist their sympathy in every good cause. More than in recent years their expectations are now enlivened, and to this feeling Moody and Sankey look for a strong support.

The hotel where I now write is full of delegations urging upon them the immediate acceptance of invitations to visit all parts of the country; but the programme for the Fall and Winter work has not yet been made out, and will not be completed until to-morrow night. For this purpose a conference will be held with the delegates from New-York, headed by William E. Dodge, Jr.; from Philadelphia, headed by George H. Stuart, and delegations from Brooklyn, Boston, and other large cities, when a definite plan of arrangements will be determined upon. All Mr. Moody at present professes to know is that he has received invitations from all parts of the United States for the coming Fall and Winter. He will accept them. His present religious gatherings he does not regard as the initiation of his revival meetings, but only the outburst of a religious conviction surcharged with feeling which finds utterance despite himself. On his return from Europe the 14th of last August, by the advice of his friends, Mr. Moody consented to take two months' recreation at his old home, though his own wishes would declare for the immediate entering upon his own special work. But one month of that time has elapsed and he is drawn from his seclusion to labor in one of the most unsympathetic districts of New-England. The town of Northfield is strictly Unitarian; a form of belief essentially different from the evangelical denominations in some of its principal features, and I was informed by an intimate religious friend of Mr. Moody that he did not consider there were half a dozen practical Christian young men in the town. To such a people Mr. Moody commenced to preach. His prayer-meetings have been held daily for nearly a week past, and on yesterday, of the thousands who attended church, a local minister asserted one-half of them were Unitarians in belief. These meetings will continue for the present week in the evenings; but, from the remote situation of the town, it is not expected that their attendance will be as great as the occasion would justify.

To-day I visited Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey at the home of the former, about a mile from the town of Northfield. It is an extremely plain and unpretending farm-house, but delightfully located on a mound of considerable elevation, commanding a fine view of the Connecticut River and valley. Moody and Sankey I found busily engaged with a friend in perusing the correspondence received that day, and on announcing my visit Mr. Moody came forward to receive me. In his appearance, when his countenance is in repose, there is nothing to distinguish him from the ordinary country farmer. He is a thick-set man, about five feet seven inches in height, with broad shoulders, and a frame indicative of great strength. The lower portion of his face is covered with a thick beard. He has a kindly glance for all, an unaffected laugh, a general expression of determination and force of character, and no appearance of a man of intellect. Indeed, the possession of special or brilliant talents he has never claimed, and he relies for success in his mission alone on the justice of the cause he preaches. Divining the special purpose of my visit, which would necessarily imply a somewhat extended reference to his own work, he modestly but firmly refused to speak upon the subject. But to satisfy what might be deemed a mild form of persistence on my part, he introduced to me a companion who is entirely in his confidence, from whom I elicited the facts communicated in this brief letter.

"As a boy, Mr Moody," my informant said, "did not develop any distinctive characteristics, and when he arrived at the age of seventeen he left his native town to accept a situation as clerk in Boston. He attended Dr. Kirk's church in that city, to whose preaching he attributes his conversion, and since that time, a period of twenty years, he has taken an active interest in Christian evangelization. He subsequently removed to Chicago, where he was a salesman in a boot and shoe store. Most of his leisure hours were devoted to religious work, especially among the Sunday-school children and those of a lowly station who sought Christian advice. A gradual advancement in participation in religious work followed, until finally, in 1861, he resigned his position, resolving to devote the remainder of his life to Christian effort. Years of subsequent missionary toil only convinced him of the wisdom of his choice, and with an indomitable will and persistency he labored in his chosen avocation. In the interval between embracing Christianity and the close of the war, he conceived the idea of going to Europe to labor among the poor of the crowded cities of the United Kingdom, and made two visits there, with the object of informing himself as to the means of approaching the people in the districts where religion was but indifferently practiced, and Christ indifferently known. The effect of those visits was to inspire him with the idea of special training for a grand evangelization work among them, and to this purpose he directed himself. On his return home, just before the Chicago fire, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Sankey, who has been his associate ever since.

Mr. Sankey is the possessor of a very rich and powerful voice, and being a strong believer in the efficacy of song in religious service, he was glad to find in him one who would willingly join with him in his Christian purposes. Since then they may be fairly said to have but one object, one religious aspiration—the conversion of sinners to Christ. In June, 1873, Moody and Sankey left for Europe, and the result was to-

grandest outpouring of religious emotion of late years. The readers of THE TIMES are too familiar with the results they accomplished to need recapitulation of them here, and I will only say that thirty letters received by Mr. Moody from England last week bear testimony to the effect his work produced. Moody is not a man of learning, but is a thorough biblical student, as Dr. Cuyler said: "The Lord educated Mr. Moody by constant study of the standard orthodox authors." He is clear and comprehensive in his teachings concerning biblical truths, and the burden of his discourses consists of simple utterances, implying that man is nothing, that God is alone in creation, alone in calvary, alone in redemption, and that man's own works, unaided by Christ, can avail nothing. By such simple truths, delivered with impassioned fervor and earnestness he appeals to the heart and produces conviction. The truths he preaches we have heard before, but in the manner of their enunciation he imparts to them a strength and life which is new, and fresh, and clearing. His style of speaking is strong, forcible, and clear, but there is method in it. His utterances are unavoidably spontaneous. There is no preparation necessary for heart work, and rushing as they do from the intensity of his convictions, they silence criticism. I have heard him preach but once, and was forcibly impressed. The great earnestness of his voice and whole person claim instant attention and held it. He is not a speaker possessing that charm of eloquence peculiar to some of our New-York preachers. His sentences are often crude and ungrammatical, but they are terse, vigorous, and crisp. In no sense is he denominational, and there is nothing he ignores so emphatically as sectarianism and denominationalism. He has but one purpose in view, and his common sense has enabled him to detect under the garb of religion an influence that would reduce his work to sensational ends, and destroy its efficacy.

His friend, Mr. Sankey, will not require so elaborate a notice. From the same source as that which furnished the facts as to Mr. Moody, I learn that he was exceptionally straight-forward from his boyhood, and the work he performed invariably exceeded that he professed to do. He writes and sings hymns adapted to the character of their meetings, and, like his colaborer, is kind, affable, and approachable.

With respect to their future movements I am led to believe that they will remain here another month laboring in this stronghold of Unitarianism. They are at present supported by Messrs. Bliss and Whittle, the Chicago revivalists, by whom they will be supported during the Winter.

The latter gentlemen are now engaged in the hotel where I am staying completing their book of hymns. Mr. Fairbanks, son of ex-Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, is here giving them words of encouragement and cheer. There are delegations here also from every town and hamlet in Massachusetts, Vermont, and Connecticut, but they will obtain no promise until after the conference to-morrow night to settle up the programme for the Fall and Winter revivals.

THE EVENING SERVICES.

SERMON OF MR. MOODY—THE ATTENDANCE NOT REMARKABLY LARGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORTHFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13.—A special religious service was held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, this evening, at the Congregational Church, of which Rev. T. J. Clarke is Pastor. The attendance was not remarkably large, though the church was well filled on the occasion. In this section of the State, probably from the causes I have already enumerated, the presence of the revivalists does not create any great excitement, and if I could subtract from the numbers in attendance those drawn from other towns and cities to invite the revivalists among them, and those attracted to the church from curiosity, there would be very few left to applaud and encourage them. The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of this State, under the chairmanship of Mr. Remington, were in attendance and participated in the services. The proceedings were announced to commence at 7:30 o'clock, but before that time, by special request of Mr. Moody, the members of the Young Men's Christian Association led the meeting in song, those selected being "I'm so glad that Jesus loves me," and "I love to tell the story."

Messrs. Moody and Sankey, accompanied by Prof. Whittle and Mr. Bliss, here entered the church and took seats upon the platform. Mr. Littlefield, of Boston, was called upon to sing, "Kneeling at the Cross," and Mr. Bliss sung "Hold the Fort" with fine effect. Mr. Remington led the meeting in prayer, and after a few brief words from Mr. Moody, Mr. Sankey sung the familiar hymn "Keep the lights burning." Prof. Bliss then sung "Pull for the shore," and by request of Mr. Moody the members of the Young Men's Association from Boston present were invited by the Pastor to a general prayer-meeting to be held in that church on the 10th of October next.

Mr. Moody then rose and said:

MY CHRISTIAN FRIENDS: I want to call your attention this evening to one word in the Scriptures, and that word is "grace." The word grace means undeserved mercy, unmerited favor, and in an appreciation of that word let us not be too willing to establish our own worthiness, but let us come to God as we are, and take salvation as it is. Instead of making out that we are worthy, let us exhibit our unworthiness, and then we will obtain the gift free. God has kept the source of this river of grace flowing for the last six thousand years. You know how anxious men are to find the source of the Nile, but how vastly more important is it to determine the source of this river that brings eternal salvation. If you turn to the writings of John you will find this expression: "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as it were of the only begotten, full of grace and truth." The Lord Jesus was full of it. Why, when that poor woman touched him there came virtue from him, and it healed her. Again we read that "the law was given to Moses, but the grace came by Jesus Christ," and in the fifth Romans, fifteenth verse: "But not as the offense, so also is the free gift." It is a free gift, that is what grace is, "for if through the offense of one many be dead, much more the grace of God, and the gift by grace which is by one man, Jesus Christ, hath abounded unto many." "But the free gift is of many offenses unto justification." We talk about grace without really knowing what it means. Why, we have been accustomed in this land, and indeed it is the custom in every commercial country, in our dealings with our bankers, to obtain what is called a three days' grace. If I go to my friend, Mr. Remington, the banker, and borrow $100 for thirty days, I would give my promissory note to clear my indebtedness in the given time, and if not he would give me a three days' grace, but would compel me to pay interest for it. But that is not grace, my friends, as Christians understand it. If he gave me grace in the true sense, of the word I would be required to pay neither principal nor interest, but these he compels me to pay all the time. But with God the gift is free and untrammeled by any incumbrance, and if we do not take it it is our fault and will result in our injury. God offers this gift of grace to all. It is not for the few, but for the many; and therefore it is that the meanest, the vilest, and the polluted can come and partake of it. As in the days of Christ, there are Pharisees at the present day who refuse the acceptance of this Divine gift because it would bring them into association with the vile and lowly; but the spirit of God is not in their hearts as they reject the gift of God. The lessons of Timothy showed the publicans and harlots pressing on to God and receiving the gift of grace. And why? Because they believed it was for the poor and destitute, and realizing their condition in the spirit of Christ they accepted God's proffered gift. Now, the hardest class of people to convert are those who throw around them their miserable, filthy rags of self-righteousness and proclaim their ability to go to heaven without the aid of Jesus Christ. A man said to me once, "I am willing and ready to stand before my God and render an account of my stewardship." My friends, I pitied that man. He stand before the throne of the pure God for examination! There is not a man living who can stand before the judgment seat of Christ and be judged for his acts. Christ was so full of grace that it could not be hid. To that condition we must endeavor to elevate ourselves. We must be so surcharged with grace that, like electricity, at the touch it will go forth from us to enrich others. There is more virtue in this grace of Jesus than in all the medicine to be found in all the medicine stores in the Union. One lesson of the Scripture we should receive from the example of the Jews is this, to pray at the foot of God. If you want anything of Jesus go to His feet in the spirit of prayer and you cannot fail to be heard. Prayer and humility are of great efficacy in procuring God's grace. The prayer of the centurion: "Lord, I am not worthy that Thou shouldst enter my roof, say but the word and my servant shall be healed," resulted in his restoration to health. Now, there are a great many people of Northfield who don't believe that people are to be saved by grace alone, but by good works. I contend we are saved by grace and not by good works. A man said last evening we can only be saved by both; but I say no; you must divide them. No man can be saved by grace and good works together. They don't go together, for God is not in partnership with a sinner in the promotion of his own work. Some say: "Moody does not preach the Word of God truly." If I don't preach according to the Word of God, don't believe what I say; but if I do, receive it and profit by it. I tell you we are saved not by good works but by grace. We must come to God in a spirit of humility and with a contrite heart. Let us not boast of our good deeds, but accept salvation by grace, the free gift of God.

The proceedings closed with further services of song. To-morrow evening Mr. Moody will again preach in the same church. There will be no service on Wednesday evening. Messrs. Bliss and Whittle will hold a revival meeting in Holyoke on Wednesday, and it is understood they will then visit Springfield, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, and return to Springfield.

A MINISTER IN IRELAND.

MEETING OF METHODIST MINISTERS—INCIDENTS OF A VISIT TO EUROPE BY REV. DR. CURRY—RESIGNATION OF REV. DR. C. D. FOSS, THE PRESIDENT.

Rev. Dr. Curry, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, in an address to the Methodist ministers' meeting yesterday, narrated the incidents of a recent visit to Ireland, England, and Scotland. In the introductory portion of his remarks he spoke of the excellent character of the national schools of Ireland, and alluded deprecatingly to the efforts made by the Protestants to dispossess the Catholics of the supervisory power which they hold, in order to gain entire control themselves. The result of the conflict between the sects for absolute ownership has been that the Catholics have the government of the schools to a large extent, but he, the speaker, preferred even this hurtful influence to the non-existence of such schools. Dr. Curry then gave an interesting description of the Lakes of Killarney, and the many historical monuments and ruins in their vicinity. After describing modern Belfast and intermediate cities and towns further south, he spoke of a very perceptible progress in the spread of Methodism throughout the country, and particularly in the great manufacturing city of the North, where, he said, there were seven Methodist churches. The Irish Conference at present numbered 120 members and the total membership of the church was 120,000. A very positive sign of the spread of Methodistical belief was manifest in the fact that even in the most intensely Catholic places Methodist churches were being built and supported by large congregations. Dr. Curry also referred in complimentary terms to the English Conference, its *personnel* and its general management and supervision, which he averred were vastly superior to those of the Church in this country, although the expense of its government was infinitely less. While yet cherishing in a slight degree its old prejudices, it was gradually assuming a new shape, more compatible with advanced and liberal Christianity.

At the conclusion of Dr. Curry's address, the subjoined communication from Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss, who lately accepted the Presidency of the Wesleyan University of Connecticut was read and referred to a special committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. Goss, Porter, and McAllister:

To the Methodist Preachers' Meeting of New-York and its Vicinity:

DEAR BROTHERS: I respectfully beg leave to resign the office with which you honored me as President of your meeting. My new duties will not, I hope, render my occasional attendance impracticable, but will prevent me from being with you regularly or frequently. Hoping for your sympathy and aid in my new field of labor for our common Master, I remain,

Yours fraternally, C. D FOSS.

In determining the question to be discussed at the next meeting a motion to discuss the expediency of making the office of Presiding Elder elective was lost in favor of one requesting Rev. Mr. Buckley to read a paper on "Supposed Miracles," a subject suggested by the alleged miraculous cure for all manner of diseases possessed by Rev. Smith H. Black.

THE NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE.

OPENING OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY—A COMPLETE INSTITUTION—ITS DETAILS AND COST—THE RECEPTION LAST NIGHT.

The new college of the Medical Department of the University of New-York, an edifice begun and completed within the past four months, was formally opened last evening, with a reception given by the Faculty and Council to nearly all the prominent practitioners in this City. The college was established in 1841, in the Stuyvesant Institute on Broadway, and was subsequently located in a building on the site of the present Tammany wigwam on Fourteenth street, adjoining the Academy of Music. When the Academy was destroyed by fire a few years ago the college building was also swept away by the conflagration. Since that time the Faculty have used the building No. 426 East Twenty-sixth street, near the Morgue, Bellevue Hospital, and the ferry to the public institutions on Ward's, Randall's, and Blackwell's Islands. The new building is at No. 410 East Twenty-sixth street, directly opposite the main entrance to Bellevue Hospital, and is a plain but neat structure of some seventy feet elevation, and occupying a superficial site 60 by 100 feet in extent. It is built of Philadelphia brick, with Belleville stone trimmings, and in the Italian Gothic style of architecture, four stories in height, with basement. The door-piece of the main entrance is a handsome specimen of ornamental Gothic work, flanked by columns of polished Tennessee marble, supporting Gothic capitals and cornices. The building is thoroughly lighted and ventilated by windows on all sides, and by skylight ventilators in the roof, the interior ventilation being effected by what is known as the system of indirect ventilation.

On approaching the building the visitor will notice the perfect adaptation of the architecture to the purposes for which the edifice is intended. Passing through the elegant entrance one enters a marble-tiled hall 16 feet wide and 100 feet in length, at the further end of which a massive flight of stairs leads to the lecture room. Opening on either side of this hall are the entrances to the Dean's room; student's reception and reading room, museums and clerks' offices. A private stairway leads to the front part of the second story, which is partly occupied by handsomely-furnished rooms for the members of the Faculty, a Professors' waiting-room, patients' room, with examination-room attached, and the rooms necessary for the preparation of the chemical and physiological lectures, with their outfit of apparatus, among which especially is a new form of electric battery and calcium lights, extensively employed in microscopes of enormous power. The rear of this floor and of the third story is occupied by the lecture room, 50 by 60 feet, and over thirty feet in height. This is furnished with 500 comfortable chairs of new and graceful pattern. Every part of the room is thoroughly lighted and ventilated, all warming is by steam, the illuminating gas is instantaneously lighted by a new form of electric apparatus, and in place of the old-fashioned gong the students are summoned from all parts of the building to the lecture-room by electric bells. The front part of the third story is devoted chiefly to a students' laboratory. To this a room for the study of the use of the ophthalmoscope, spectroscope, and polariscope is attached. The remainder of this story is occupied by private rooms for professors. Of the fourth floor about one-half is devoted to the laboratories for chemical, physical, and physiological research. The remainder of the space is occupied by the students' dissecting-room, containing forty tables, and private dissecting-rooms for the professors of anatomy and surgery. An elevator runs from the cellar to the top of the building, for the conveyance of post-mortem, surgical, and other subjects to the demonstrating-rooms. The interior of the building is finished in oak and walnut and imitations of these woods on pine. The architects are D. & J. Jardine of this City, and the building has been erected and fitted at a cost of about $60,000. The site is valued at about $40,000, and the instruments and apparatus of the college at nearly $50,000, making a total valuation approximating $150,000. The Faculty, in addition to the improvements embraced in the material construction of the college, have also established a post graduate course for physicians and students who desire to master various special branches. In addition to the post graduate Faculty there is also an adjunct corps of instructors, to which the charge of the Summer courses is committed as heretofore. The building was inspected by several hundred gentlemen during yesterday and in the evening Grafulla's band discoursed music while Delmonico dispensed refreshments. Among the gentlemen were Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Dr. Oliver White, Prof. Martin Paine, Prof. C. A. Budd, Prof. A. C. Post, Prof. J. C. Draper, Prof. J. T. Darby, Prof. St. John Roosa, Dr. W. A. Hammond, Dr. Purple, President of the Academy of Medicine, Prof. C. Inslee Pardee, Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Stephen Smith, Dr. John A. Peters, Dr. F. A. Castle, R. E. Witthaus, D. Willis James, David Dows, Morris K. Jesup, Samuel F. B. Vance, Prof. John C. Dalton, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, Dr. R. H. Janes, Prof. J. W. S. Arnold, Prof. William Darling, Dr. F. Leroy Satterlee, Dr. A. N. Bell, editor of the *Sanitarian*, Prof. A. E. Macdonald, and Dr. Kenneth Reid.

A DEATH-DEALING FOUNTAIN.

A letter from Waynesburg, Penn., to the Allegheny *Mail* says: "On Nebow Ridge, in this county, about four miles from Jacktown, and on the farm belonging to Henry Miller, there is what is called the "gas spring." This is probably the greatest curiosity in Pennsylvania. The water is cold but bubbles and foams as if boiling, and the greatest wonder is the inevitable destruction of life produced by inhaling the gas. No living thing is to be found within a circuit of 100 yards of the spring. The very birds if they happen to fly over it drop dead. We experimented with a snake of the copperhead variety on its destructive properties by holding it a few feet above the water. It stretched dead in two minutes. It will kill a human being in twenty minutes. We stood over it about five minutes when a dull, heavy, aching sensation crept over us, and our eyes began to swim. The gas which escapes here is of the rankest kind of carbonic acid.

THE EXCISE LAWS VIOLATED.

For violating the Excise law by selling liquors on Sunday, the following persons were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday and required to give bail in $100 to answer: James Lynch, No. 20 Fulton street; Maiachi Degnan, No. 76 South street; Agnes Colson, No. 390 Mott street; William Schrenback, No. 30 Bleecker street; Jacob Ecker, No. 104 Bowery; Luke Hackett, No. 21 East Houston street; Peter Maguire, No. 11 Spring street, and August Kock, No. 74 Pearl street.

LAW REPORTS.

COLORED CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY A BROOKLYN JUDGE—A COLORED BOY REFUSED ADMITTANCE TO A PUBLIC SCHOOL—CIVIL RIGHTS DEFINED.

Last Spring Rev. William F. Johnson, a taxpayer of Brooklyn, applied to have his son admitted to Public School No. 35, in the Eastern District of that city. The Principal of the school, Mr. W. A. Welch, by direction of the Board of Education refused to permit the boy Johnson to attend the school. Rev. Mr. Johnson then applied for a mandamus to compel Mr. Welch and the Board of Education to permit his son to attend the school in question. The case was argued last Monday, and yesterday Judge Gilbert, before whom the arguments of counsel were made, rendered the following important decision, in which he denies the application for a mandamus:

The People ex rel. William F. Johnson vs. Wheeler A. Welch—Gilbert, Judge.—The question which I have to decide is whether the relator, who is a colored citizen, has a legal right to compel the admission of his son as a pupil into the common or public school of the district in which he resides in the City of Brooklyn, instead of submitting to the regulation of the Board of Education requiring that he shall attend a seperate school provided by said board for colored children. Common schools are a public charity. The benefits conferred by them are a free gift from the State. Consequently the State, like every other donor, may prescribe in what manner and upon what terms and conditions the gift may be enjoyed. The beneficiaries acquire no legal right in the thing given except such as the State has bestowed by means of its legislative acts, notwithstanding the gift is maintained in part by funds annually raised by taxation. In short, participation in the privileges and benefits of common schools forms no part of that body of political and civil rights which are protected and secured by the fundamental law. Section 1 of article 14 of the Constitution of the United States, commonly called the fourteenth amendment, therefore, has no application to the case. Neither the Constitution nor the Bill of Rights of this State contains any provision relating to this subject. The question turns wholly upon the effect of acts of the Legislature. Prior to the Civil Rights act of 1873, which will be quoted presently, the power which has been exercised by the Board of Education in this case was expressly authorized by law. By an act to reorganize and regulate the common schools and the Board of Education in the City of Brooklyn, passed April 4, 1850, it was provided that "the Board of Education shall have the entire charge and direction of all the public schools of said city," and may "define the duties of its officers and committees and establish such rules and regulations for instruction and discipline in the said public schools as are not inconsistent with the laws of the State." That act also conferred upon the Board of Education "power to organize a distinct school for colored children," and required the board to "adopt the necessary rules for the government of the same." (Laws 1850, p. 238.) This statute has undergone several amendments, the last one having been passed in 1867, but in none of them was any change made of the powers or duties of the Board of Education in respect to schools for colored children. In the act to amend the charter of the City of Brooklyn, passed April 28, 1873, it is provided as follows: "There shall be a Department of Public Instruction, which shall be under the control of a Board of Education, and all the provisions of law relating to the present Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn shall apply thereto, except so much as relates to the appointment of members thereof, which shall be made in the following manner." (Laws 1873, page 1,382, tit. 16, sec. 1.) And by section 29 of title 19 of this act, all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions thereof are repealed. Such being the legislation on this subject, it appears to be quite clear that the relator has not been deprived of any legal right by the regulation of which he complains, unless such regulation is in violation of the "act to provide for the protection of citizens in their public and civil rights," passed April 9, 1873. (Laws of 1873, page 303.) That act is as follows:

SECTION 1. No citizen of this State shall, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by * * * Trustees, Commissioners, Superintendents, teachers, and other officers of common schools and public institutions of learning.

SEC. 2. Making the violation of the first section a misdemeanor, and prescribes the punishment therefor.

SEC. 3. Discrimination against any citizen on account of color by the use of the word "white" or any other term in any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation now existing in this State, is hereby repealed and annulled.

It will be observed that this act was passed more than two months before the act to amend the charter to which I have referred, and that the latter act re-enacted all the provisions of law relating to the power and duties of the Board of Education, and repealed all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith.

That the effect of the charter amendment was to re-enact these statutes, I think, is manifest. The third section of the Civil Rights act did not repeal those statutes. It only modified the operation of them, leaving the statutes themselves otherwise in full force. Then the act amending the charter explicitly continues them in force. It would be hardly just to impute to the Legislature the intention of taking away any of the powers of the Board of Education by means of the Civil Rights act and of reinvesting them with the same powers by the act amending the charter, which was passed at the same session. It would be more reasonable to conclude that the Legislature did not deem the power to establish schools for colored children, and to prescribe regulations therefore an infringement of the principle embodied in the Civil Rights act. If however, the latter statute conferred upon colored citizens rights inconsistent with the authority granted to the Board of Education in respect to schools for colored children to that extent, such statute has been repealed by 329 of Title 19 of the act of April 28, 1873, to amend the charter. But in truth, I am unable to perceive such inconsistency between the two statutes. It is said that the third section of the Civil Rights act prohibits discrimination between white and colored citizens. That is not so, and such a prohibition would be absurd, for they cannot be mentioned without such discrimination. This section merely repeals and annuls the language of any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation existing at the time of its passage, which authorized discrimination against, that is to say, to the injury or prejudice of any citizen on account of color. It is only upon the supposition that the statutes authorizing schools for colored children and the regulation and discipline thereof discriminate against colored citizens that any inconsistency arises between this section and those statutes and regulations. But it would, as it seems to me, be unreasonable to say that a separation of white and black races for more efficient administration of the common schools is necessarily a discrimination against either—quite as much so as to hold that such a discrimination may be inferred against either boys or girls from a like separation of the sexes. For aught that appears in the papers before me, it may be highly conducive to the welfare of the relator's son that he should attend the school established for colored children. If so, there has been no discrimination against him, notwithstanding he may prefer that his son should be taught along with white children. There is nothing legally objectionable in regulation of the Board of Education, lawfully made. It is quite foreign to the objects and purposes of the legislation respecting common schools, to create channels of social intercourse, or to prevent the free and individual choice to interfere with regulations for the conduct of the schools. The power to make regulations is essential not only to the proper administration of the system, but to the welfare of the pupils, white as well as black, and I am not willing to set aside all such regulations honestly made, when they do not impair or subvert any legal right—a regulation which requires colored children to attend the schools specially provided for them has no such effect. Assuming the Civil Rights act to be in full force, notwithstanding this later expression of the legislative will in the amended charter, or if not, that it expresses the right of the relator, yet I am of opinion that such a regulation is not a violation of it, unless such schools are inferior or at an inconvenient distance, or are obnoxious, or some other objection, from which it can be legitimately inferred that the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges afforded by them are not equal to those furnished in schools of the other class. The statute by granting equal privileges does not confer the right to enjoy them in common with any class of persons or in any particular school-house.

Nothing has been shown from which it can be inferred that the relator has been deprived of that equality of privileges to which he is entitled. He has put himself upon the claim of an absolute right to have his son admitted into the public school of the district in which he resides. In my opinion such claim cannot be sustained in law.

The motion for a mandamus must, therefore, be denied, but without costs.

BURGLARS COMMITTED.

An unusual number of burglary cases were brought up for examination yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, but in all the amount of property stolen was small and the robbers apparently new to the business. Abraham Levy, of No. 204 Church street, charged James McCarthy with breaking into his warerooms and stealing a quantity of cloth valued at $230. McCarthy and two other young men were caught in the act of taking away the goods, and were chased by an officer, who only succeeded in arresting the former. He was held in $2,000 bail. Edward Gallagher was arraigned for stealing from Aaron Ansbach's store, No. 270 Canal street, a piece of cloth valued at $130. He was also required to give bail to the amount of $2,000. Michael Ryan entered a complaint against Thomas Ryan of burglariously entering his liquor store, at No. 90 Elizabeth street, and stealing a small sum of money. Ryan was held for trial.

THE LATE JUDGE WOODRUFF.

In relation to the death of the late Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court, Judge W. E. Curtis, sitting in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, caused the following order to be entered on the minutes:

Having received intelligence of the death of Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, United States Circuit Judge, and for many years a Judge of this Court, and that the funeral will take place to-morrow, and regretting this great public loss, and being desirous of paying a tribute of respect to one who in his judicial career was most able, learned, and upright, and whose distinguished example as a citizen and a lawyer, deserves the highest commendation; it is ordered, that when the court adjourns, it adjourn until the day after to-morrow, and that the foregoing be entered on the minutes.

In Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, before Chief Justice Daly, similar proceedings were had, the motion for adjournment (for yesterday only) being made by Mr. Cyrus M. Lawton, seconded by A. H. Monell.

Judge Blatchford was to have opened the United States Circuit and District Courts to-day for the transaction of business, but owing to the funeral of Judge Woodruff, which will take place to-day, he will not be in court. United States Marshal Fiske will, at 11 o'clock this morning, formally open and adjourn both courts until noon to-morrow, when Judge Blatchford will sit in the United States District Court-room to dispose of such necessary chamber business connected with the United States Circuit and District Courts as may come before him. Both courts will then, on formal motion, be adjourned as a mark of respect to Judge Woodruff's memory, and a meeting of members of the Bench and Bar will be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the United States Circuit Court-room, pursuant to the following call:

The members of the Bar are requested to meet in the United States Circuit Court-room on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., to give expression to their sense of the loss which the profession and the community have suffered in the death of Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, Circuit Judge of the United States. William M. Evarts, George T. Curtis, George Gifford, E. L. Fancher, John E. Parrill, R. O. Benedict, Welcome R. Beebe, F. F. Marbury, Henry E. Davies, George Bliss, E. H. Owen, Burr W. Griswold, Joseph H. Choate, Joseph S. Bosworth, William Stanley, Charles F. Sanford, E. Randolph Robinson.

Among the speakers who will address the meeting are Hon. William M. Evarts, ex-Judges John K. Porter and Joseph S. Bosworth, and other prominent members of the Bar. Judges Blatchford, of the Southern District; Benedict, of the Eastern, and Wallace, of the Northern District of New-York; the Judges of the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, and Marine Courts, and a very large representation of the members of the Bar of this City are expected to be present.

RIVAL THEATRE MANAGERS.

JUDGE CURTIS RENDERS A DECISION IN FAVOR OF SHERIDAN SHOOK.

On the motion made on behalf of Mr. Sheridan Shook, of the Union Square Theatre, to continue an injunction restraining Mr. Augustin Daly from exhibiting in the Fifth Avenue Theatre the play called "Rose Michel," the particulars of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Curtis rendered a decision yesterday in favor of Mr. Shook. In his opinion, rendered in the case, the Judge says: "The play was written in French by Ernest Blum. The plaintiffs allege that it has never been published, and that the author sold the original manuscripts thereof, in the French and English languages, to one Michaelis, and he, on the 11th of March, 1875, sold the same to the plaintiffs for the United States, except New-England. This statement of the plaintiffs is confirmed by affidavits of Michaelis and the author. The defendants claim that early in February, 1875, one L. M. Baylis purchased the English translation of the play from Michaelis, in Paris, and that Baylis employed one Wall to sell the same for the United States; that he came to New-York and sold it to the defendant Daly. All parties concede that the title was originally in Michaelis. The plaintiffs produce a bill of sale of the two manuscripts from Michaelis to Shook, dated March 11, 1875, and acknowledged April 5, 1875. The defendants produce the affidavit of Mr. Wall, stating the purchase by Baylis, of the English version, in February, 1875. His affidavit fails to show that he was personally present in Paris at the time of such alleged sale to Baylis, or that, in reality, he had any other knowledge as to whether such sale was made, except from what Baylis told him. No affidavit from Baylis is produced, and the statement of the sale of the manuscripts to Baylis does not appear to me to be corroborated by any statements of other parties having actual knowledge of any such sale. There is no evidence to show that the defendant, Daly, has acted otherwise than in good faith in purchasing the manuscripts from Wall, but, from a consideration of all the proofs submitted on the hearing, it seems that the weight of the evidence is against Mr. Baylis, or his representative, Mr. Wall, acting for the firm of Simmons & Wall, having any right or title in the manuscripts that they undertook to convey to Mr. Daly. From what has thus far been disclosed I must come to the conclusion that no right in respect to the play passed to the defendant Daly. The defendants further object that the play of "Rose Michel" is an immoral production, and consequently that, if the plaintiffs have any rights in or pursuant to it, that they are not entitled to be protected in them by the interference of a court of equity. If the play, or any literary production, is of that character, it is no part of the office of this court to protect it by injunction or otherwise. The rights of the author are secondary to the rights of the public to be protected from what is subversive of good morals. But an examination of the original manuscripts fail to show that either version is amenable to this objection. It is objected by the defendants that the plaintiffs' title is limited to the French manuscripts only, and does not embrace manuscripts of the English version. But both manuscripts are distinctly specified in the bill of sale from Michaelis to Shook, and this transfer seems to have been ratified by Mr. Blum, the author. In the affidavits of Michaelis and Blum the play is simply designated as 'Rose Michel,' but it is apparent that it was not the intention of the vendor or the purchaser that merely the French version was transferred for representation in the United States, and this interpretation cannot be justly given to the transfer. It is claimed that the complaint is demurrable for multifariousness and otherwise, and that therefore the injunction should not be granted. The defendant Daly has answered, and the other defendants have read an answer as an affidavit, stating that they reserve the right to demur. The purport of the complaint is that the plaintiffs own the manuscripts of the play, and that the defendants are interfering with and prejudicing their rights in various ways. It does not appear that the complaint is demurrable, and in view of the steps taken by the defendants and the provisions of the code in reference to demurrers and to applications to strike out, and to make pleadings more definite and certain, this objection can hardly be sustained. The defendant Daly states that he has substantially constructed a new and original play in the place of 'Rose Michel.' If that has been done it is no answer to this application for an injunction. The author and his assignees, be they citizens or aliens as far as the manuscript and their rights therein are concerned, are protected by the law, and these rights cannot be impaired or infringed upon either directly or indirectly. (Palmer vs. De Witt, 41 N. Y., 532.) The injunction is continued during the pendency of the action, with $10 costs of motion to the plaintiffs."

"AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS."

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Curtis, argument was heard in the suit of Thomas Henry French and others against James H. Connolly and Charles M. Pillett. The suit is to enjoin the defendants from exhibiting the play called "Around the World in Eighty Days." A temporary injunction is already in existence prohibiting the exhibition of the play by defendants, and argument yesterday was on a motion to continue this injunction during the pendency of the action. The claim of plaintiffs is that, being the sole owners in this country of the play, the defendants have infringed that right by exhibiting a colorable imitation of the play at the Grand Opera-house. On the part of defendants it is claimed that their play was dramatized from the original work, except a few scenes which were memorized from the public exhibition of plaintiff's play. In this they claim to have acted on their strict rights, and have infringed no legal right of plaintiffs. The plaintiffs' reply to this is that the law does not permit the memorizing of a play for the purpose of being exhibited at a rival theatre; that it is plain from an inspection of defendants' play that it was not exclusively taken from the original work, as there are many scenes and characters therein not found in the work, and only found in plaintiffs' play.

The case was argued by Mr. Booth for plaintiffs and Mr. Schooley for defendants, after which Judge Curtis took the papers, reserving his decision.

A RUFFIAN IN CHUROH.

The notorious "Piper" Burns, who, a short time ago completed a term on the island, stands in great danger of returning to his old home in the Penitentiary. On Sunday Burns, with a boon companion named William Baker, while passing the Grace Church Mission Chapel at Twenty-second street and First avenue, had his attention attracted by the singing and was suddenly seized with a desire to participate in the service. He entered, in company with Baker, and the congregation, as well as the residents of the neighborhood, were soon made aware that a vocalist of no common order had joined in the hymn. After the hymn he stayed to hear the sermon, and at its conclusion he rose to reprove the preacher for his heterodoxy. Mr. Bain, the sexton, summoned a policeman, who took both Burns and Baker to the station-house. Yesterday the prisoners were arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court. Baker was fined $10, and Burns was fined in a similar amount, and required to furnish $500 bail to keep the peace for six months, in default of which he was locked up.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.

On Sunday evening a man and woman went into Thompson's saloon, on Hoboken avenue, near the foot of Bergen Hill, and, after drinking several glasses of beer, attempted to enter Mrs. Thompson's private apartments. Mrs. Thompson barred the way, whereupon the man drew a revolver, and, placing it at her breast, pulled the trigger. Fortunately for Mrs. Thompson, the cap exploded without causing the pistol to go off. The man and woman were arrested, and at the Third Precinct Station-house they gave their names as Lewis and Annie Morris. The man was fined $20 for carrying concealed weapons, and both were committed to the Penitentiary for ninety days.

OUTRAGE BY THE TENTH AVENUE GANG.

On the night of the 15th of August Gustav Hoffman, a poor little waiter boy out of work, lay down to sleep on some lumber at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Twenty-eighth street and was set upon by Samuel Fields, Patrick Hines, and William J. Anderson, all reputed members of the terrible Tenth avenue gang. The desperadoes seized the boy and forcibly robbed him of his hat, coat, vest, shoes, handkerchief, necktie, together with several other small articles and seventy cents in money—his little all—leaving him destitute and almost naked. Officer Muret, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested Anderson, Fields, and Hines while they were quarreling over the booty, and they were fully identified by Hoffman as his assailants. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Anderson, who demanded a separate hearing, was placed on trial. The above facts were testified to by Hoffman and Officer Muret, but the case for the prosecution not having been established to his satisfaction, Assistant District Attorney Rollins called Fields, one of the prisoners, whom he used as State's evidence. Fields corroborated the evidence of the complainant, stating that Anderson and Hines committed the robbery, while he stood by, but did not participate in the outrage. The jury after hearing Recorder Hackett's charge found Anderson guilty of larceny from the person. At the request of prisoner's counsel sentence was deferred until Wednesday.

RECORDER HACKETT'S COURT.

PRISONERS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED YESTERDAY—MALEFACTORS SUMMARILY DEALT WITH.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Richard Keeler, aged nineteen, a book-keeper in the employ of Norman B. Cornell, No. 390 Greenwich street, charged with appropriating $571 intrusted to him by his employers to deposit in the Produce Bank, pleaded guilty. Sentence was deferred until Wednesday. Frederick Both, a seaman, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from Nicholas Peterson, of the bark Martin W. Britt, lying at Pier No. 43 East River, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for eighteen months. John Mitchell, charged with depriving Tilly Horton, of No. 92 Amity street, of a portion of the clothing on her person, valued at $30, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. Frank Nixon, aged thirteen, and Thomas McLaughlin, aged sixteen, acknowledged having stolen a watch, valued at $40, from Thomas Blake, of No. 32 Rutgers street. The Recorder sent Nixon to the Catholic Protectory, and sentenced McLaughlin to six months in the Penitentiary. John O'Brien, for stealing $2 from the person of Thomas Smith, No. 319 Greenwich street, was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison, on a plea of guilty. Martin Davidson and William Riley, who admitted having stolen a quantity of dry goods from Mauritz Krause, of No. 163 Second avenue, were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months. John Coyle, charged with stealing $27 from Cornelius Burns, No. 291 East Tenth street, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. A similar sentence was imposed on Lawrence Kain, who admitted having stolen $400 from Lottie Madison, of No. 133 East Thirteenth street. William Johnson, of No. 26 Ridge street, charged with stealing in the premises of Sebastian Habns, No. 109 Second street, and stealing therefrom property valued at $25 and $10 in money, was found guilty, and sent to the State Prison for three years. John Mackey, charged with stealing $4 25 from Anna Marsh, No. 342 East Thirty-sixth street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Yard Penitentiary for one year. John Harrison, indicted for stealing $4 from the pocket of Annie Westcott, of Plainfield, N. J.; James Connors, charged with stealing $6 from Rufus Small, No. 243 Broadway, together with Frank Weller, alias Ward, and Thomas Price, charged with stealing $613 in money and $30 worth of jewelry, the property of Sarah R. Hare, Matron of the Presbyterian Home for Aged Females, pleaded guilty, and were sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

COURT NOTES.

In the matter of the opening of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, from Eighth avenue, the motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners was adjourned yesterday, to Oct. 13.

Solon Rosenthal, arrested in the lager beer saloon corner of Avenue B and East Thirteenth street, for endeavoring to sell 800 unstamped cigars, was held to answer yesterday by Commissioner Shields in default of $500 bail.

The matter of the contest of the will of Alfred Barmore, a wealthy ice-dealer, which was postponed on account of ex

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 13, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	3,586	Leather, sides	11,756
Ashes, pks	40	Pea-nuts, bags	304
Beans, bbls	163	Rice, pks	457
Bees-wax, pks	16	Resin, bbls	1,664
Flour, bbls	10,731	Spirits Turp., bbls	215
Meal, bbls	1,250	Oil-cake, pks	130
Wheat, bushels	127,711	Pork, pks	60
Corn, bushels	113,284	Cut-meats, pks	328
Oats, bushels	61,575	Lard, tcs	555
Barley, bushels	1,500	Butter, pks	4,071
Peas, bushels	633	Cheese, pks	2,218
Broom-corn, bales	98	Sumac, bags	335
Copper, bbls	97	Spelter, pcs	1,235
Copper, cakes	80	Sugar, bbls	908
Flax-seed, bags	7	Starch, pks	795
Dried Fruit, pks	317	Tallow, pks	217
Eggs, bbls	1,174	Stearine, pks	92
Hops, bales	150	Tobacco, hhds	39
Hides, No.	951	Tobacco, pks	2,021
Hides, bales	820	Wool, bales	250
Moss, bales	10	Whisky, bbls	572
Lead, pigs	590		

COFFEE—Rio has been very dull on the basis of the recently reduced quotations. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 9,712 bags; sales, week ending this evening, 3,021 bags: stock in first hands this evening here, 55,484 bags; and at all ports, 85,624 bags, including 11,909 bags at Baltimore, 1,700 bags at Richmond, 9,031 bags at Hampton Roads, and 7,500 bags at Galveston. The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States, Aug. 8, was 88,220 bags; purchases for the United States to Sept. 11, 153,000 bags. ....Other kinds dull and nominal....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, (altogether nominal,) 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ꝑ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17½c.@20¾c., gold; Rangoon, fair to good, 19c.@20c.; Java invoices, 26c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 20½c.@22½c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Savanilla, 20c.@21½c.; San Domingo, 17½c.@18c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c., gold, ꝑ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ꝑ ℔., closing weak and irregular. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 687 bales, (of which 194 bales were on Saturday evening,) all to spinners....A more extensive business has been reported for forward delivery, but at a reduction of full 3-16c. ꝑ ℔., influenced by the liberal receipts at the ports, the lower range of gold, and less favorable private advices by cable, closing barely steady. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 24,600 bales, (of which were 1,800 bales on Saturday evening and 22,800 bales to-day,) with 2,600 bales more at the calls, on basis of Middling, with September options closing at 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; October, 12⅞c.@12 29-32c.; November, 12 25-32c.; December, 12 25-32c.@12 13-16c.; January, 12 29-32c.@12 15-16c.; February, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; March, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; April, 13½c.; May, 13 23-32c.@13¾c.; June, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; July, 14 3-32c.@14 5-32c.; August, 14¼c.@14 5-16c., ꝑ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,586 bales. ....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 7,122 bales, against 3,757 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 10,280 bales, against 5,159 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 33,826 bales, against 30,082 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated (one day's) exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 202 bales; to the Continent, —— bales. Stock in New-York, 24,093 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 71,650 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 11-16
Strict Ordinary	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 3-16
Good Ordinary	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 15-16	12 13-16
Strict Good Ord.	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 5-16	13 3-16
Low Middling	13 11-16	13 13-16	14 1-16	13 15-16
Strict Low Mid.	14	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14½
Good Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	14⅞
Strict Good Mid.	15⅛	15¼	15½	15⅜
Middling Fair	15⅝	15¾	16	15⅞
Fair	16⅝	16¾	17	16⅞

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	11 11-16	Low Middling	12 15-16
Strict Good Ord.	12 5-16	Middling	13⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand prevails for State and Western Flour, partly for export, at generally unchanged quotations. The offerings of desirable lines of shipping Extras have been on a restricted scale, and holders have been more confident in view of the stronger range of values for Wheat. Minnesota Extras, plain and patent, have been held at extreme figures, checking transactions. Superfine and No. 2 attracted less attention within our range. The sales since our last have been 13,850 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 1 Flour at $4 15@$4 75; poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 50, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50, with up to $5 75 asked for fancy; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 60@$6; chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; good very choice do., $6@$6 40; City Mills Extra, $5 75@$7; mostly at $5 75@$6 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6, mainly at $5 75@$6; good to fancy do., $6@$6 40, mostly at $6 20@$6 25; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 60@$6 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 50@$8, mainly at $7@$7 75, and patent at $7 50@$10, the latter for very fancy, (an extreme rate;) Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 90@$7 75; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6@$7 75; Western White do. Extras, $5 90@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 90@$8 50, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6@$7 25 ꝑ bbl....Included in the sales have been 5,400 bbls. shipping Extras, part State, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in rather more demand at generally steady rates. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 60 for Superfine, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50, delivered; $5 75@$6 75 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 85@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate request within the range of $4 50@$5 75 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 340 bbls., chiefly at $5 35@$5 75 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in light demand at from $3 65@$4 40 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 75@$4 25 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered. Sales equal to 600 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 40@$1 75 ꝑ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—Prime to choice Spring Wheat has been in very moderate supply and good demand, chiefly for export, at somewhat stronger prices. The poorer grades have been less sought after and quoted barely steady. Winter Wheat has been in very moderate request at about former figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 126,000 bushels at $1 41 for prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store, for milling; $1 36 for No. 1 Milwaukee do., in store (small lots); $1 31@$1 32 for No. 2 do., in store and afloat; $1 24@$1 30 for soft to strictly choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 29 for very good afloat; $1 30 for choice No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; $1 26@$1 35 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 40 for choice new No. 1 Milwaukee do.; $1 46 for choice Red Amber Michigan, in store; $1 35 for new Amber Michigan, car lots; $1 45 for No. 1 White Michigan, with higher rates quoted for extra choice White do., in small lots, wanted for seed....A very brisk business has been reported in Corn, largely for shipment, at firmer prices. The dealings have been mainly in steamer grades. Strictly prime, dry samples offered reservedly. Sales have been reported of 257,000 bushels at 75c.@75½c., chiefly at 75c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat: 72c.@73c. for fair to prime do., in store; 76c.@78c. for choice to fancy do., afloat; 72c.@75c. for ordinary to choice steamer do. do., mainly at 72½c.@74c., afloat; 77c.@79c. for new Yellow Western, the latter for choice; 69c.@72c. for damaged and warm new Mixed Western, afloat. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels prime new sailing vessel mixed Western, deliverable week afterward, at 75c. ꝑ bushel....Rye very dull and wholly nominal in price; State quoted at 90c.@95c. ....Barley has been much stronger with a more confident inquiry noted, chiefly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 4,600 bushels Stained Canada at $1 30; 20,000 bushels six-rowed State, deliverable Sept. 20 to 25th, at $1 30, and 5,000 bushels do., October delivery, at $1 20 ꝑ bushel....Of Barley Malt, 700 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1 30; market firm but quiet....Oats have been in good request, and quoted very firm. In the instance of strictly prime, the offerings of which have been limited; market otherwise without important change. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 71,000 bushels at 58c. for prime old Mixed Western, delivered; 40c.@54c. for unsound to strictly prime new Mixed do., mostly at from 50c.@54c. for fair to strictly prime; 41c.@55½c. for unsound to strictly prime White Western....Feed has been moderately sought after, within the range of $20@$30 as extremes. The dealings have been mainly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Millstuff, $23@$26 for 50 to 60 ℔., and $21@$23 for Bran, ꝑ ton. Included in the sales were 1,000 bags 40 ℔. at $1 13 ꝑ 100 ℔....Bale Hay has been in demand, within the range of from 65c.@75c. for good to choice shipping grades, and at 85c.@$1 10 for retailing qualities, ꝑ 100 ℔.; Clover, 55c.@65c.: Salt Hay, 50c.@65c....Rye Straw has been more inquired for, within the range of 50c.@80c.; Oats, 50c.@60c. ꝑ 100 ℔. ....The stock of Grain in this port to-day embraces 1,737,386 bushels Wheat, 1,139,127 bushels Corn, —— bushels Rye, 1,963 bushels Barley, 280,492 bushels Malt, 23,028 bushels Peas, and 180,803 bushels Oats, showing an increase in the stock of Wheat, Corn, and Peas, with a decrease of that in Rye, Malt, and Oats in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 3,362,799 bushels, as against 2,808,339 bushels last Monday, 2,861,738 bushels Sept. 14, 1874, and 3,140,214 bushels Sept. 15, 1873.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull, since our last, with Refining Muscovado quoted nominally at 35c.@37c. for 50 test, though the late important sales of stock on Baltimore account were at 32c. for 50 test, as already reported. Grocery grades very irregular. Jobbing trade tame and prices unsettled. Of New-Orleans, small lots of choice sold at 66c.@68c. ꝑ gallon.... Syrups have been more sought after, in good part for export, with Sugar Syrup quoted at from 38c.@40c.; Molasses do., 35c.@45c., or ordinary to very choice California Golden Syrup, 42c.@45c. ꝑ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been comparatively quiet at 24c. for hhds. and 27c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate inquiry prevails for Resin at generally steady rates....We quote the range as from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to good Strained, $1 75@$2 for No. 2, $2 35@$3 50 for No. 1, $4@$4 75 for Pale, $5 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window-glass ꝑ 280 ℔. Sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $1 65; 400 bbls. good Strained at $1 70; 327 bbls. No. 1 at $2 35@$3 62½ ꝑ 280 ℔....Tar has been moderately inquired for within the range of from $2 20@$2 30 ꝑ bbl....City Pitch at from $1 90@$2 ꝑ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in demand and held firmly, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 31½c.@32c. ꝑ gallon. Sales, 130 bbls. at 31½c. ꝑ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been offered with reserve, and quoted firm, but has been in rather moderate request, yet steady in price....Crude has been in demand at 5¾c., in bulk, for early delivery, on sales of 3,000 bbls., and at 9⅝c. in shipping order....Refined has been moderately sought after, and quoted, for early delivery, at 12c.; sales, 1,500 bbls. at 12c. Refined, in cases, at 16c.@17½c.: sales, 15,000 cases on private terms....Naphtha at 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 11¾c. ....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11⅝c.@11¾c. ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—More inquiry has been noted for Mess Pork, for shipment, at rather firmer prices. Market for other kinds dull....Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,500 bbls. Western Mess at $21@$21 25, and fancy at $21 35; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 25; and of Extra Prime at $16@$16 25 for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been made of 500 bbls. Western Mess, October options, at $20 75, closing at $20 75@$20 80....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, with City at 10⅛c.@10¾c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been rather more sought after and quoted rather steadier in price, with sales reported of 2,000 ℔. Smoking Bellies, 11 ℔., at 14c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10⅝c.; Smoked Shoulders at 12c.; Pickled Hams at 13¾c.@14c.; Smoked Hams at 15¾c.@16c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13½c.@13¾c. for 12½ ℔. averages; Rib Bellies, in bxs., 12½ ℔., at 14c.; Clear Bellies, in bxs., at 14¼c.@14½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., nominal; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 14 to 15 ℔., at 12c.@12¼c. ꝑ ℔....Bacon has been in less demand, with City Long Clear at 12½c.@12¾c. Western Long and Short Clear somewhat nominal.... Sales have been reported of 105 bxs. City Long Clear at quoted rates, and 75 bxs. Western Long Clear, Summer cured, at 12c. ꝑ ℔....Lard has been in less confident request, especially on speculative account, and has been quoted a shade easier in price. Refiners have been the principal buyers of Western Steam for early deliveries. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. Western Steam at 13¼c.; small lots of new do. at 13¼c.; 150 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13¼c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13c.; 700 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 13⅞c., and 1,300 tcs. do., for the West Indies, at 13½c....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 13¼c.; 250 tcs. do., October, at 13 5-16c., and 500 tcs. seller the remainder of the year, at 12 3-16c. ꝑ ℔....A rather better inquiry prevails for Beef, prices of which have been quoted somewhat firmer. We quote from $8 50@$10 for Plain Mess, $10 50@$11 50 for Extra Mess, and $16 for Packet, ꝑ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $28 50@$29 50 for City Extra do., ꝑ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive since our last, at from $20@$23 for good to choice old, $15@$18 for ordinary to fair do., and up to $27@$28 for a very choice new.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs moderately sought after within the previous range.

SUGARS—Raw have been more freely dealt in, and quoted firm, with sales reported of 1,774 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8¼c.; 1,100 bxs. Clayed at 8¼c.; 250 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c. And on Saturday evening 150 hhds. and 2,233 bags Molasses Sugar on private terms. We quote fair Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8c.; good do. at 8¼c.; prime do. at 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4c.@6c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.; Powdered, 11c.; Granulated at 11c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅝c.; A's at 10c.@10½c.; Yellow at 9c.@9⅞c. ꝑ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been quoted stronger, checking business, though a good demand has been noted, partly for export....We quote good to choice at 9⅝c.@10c. Sales, 87,000 ℔....Stearine in fair demand at 15¾c.@15⅞c. for the best Western. Sales, 50 tcs. at 15¾c., and 12,000 ℔. at 15⅞c.

WHISKY—Lower, on a moderate trade; sales, 200 bbls. at $1 19, and 100 bbls. at $1 18½, ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A free movement has been reported in the line of Grain shipments, chiefly by steam for Liverpool and London, with rates, however, favoring shippers, on rather more urgent offerings of accommodations. A moderately-active business has been reported in the line of general cargo, at about previous quotations. And in the way of charters, a fair demand has been noted for tonnage for Grain and Petroleum at somewhat easier figures, with a comparatively tame market otherwise....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ꝑ bbl.; 80 tons Fustic at 20s.; 450 tons dead-weight Freight, reported at 27s. 6d. ꝑ ton; 2,000 hhds. Shooks at 13d.; and, by steam, 104,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@7d. ꝑ bushel; 700 bxs. Bacon, part at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 4,500 bxs. Cheese, part at 30s. ꝑ ton; and 5,000 Staves on private terms; also, a German bark, 389 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For London, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ꝑ bbl.; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 100 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ꝑ ton, and 40,000 bushels Grain, at 7d. ꝑ bushel, at which rate the 32,000 bushels mentioned in our last, on private terms, were also engaged....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ꝑ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef, at 7s. 6d. ꝑ tierce; 200 tcs. Virginia Tobacco, at 20s. ꝑ tierce; 150 hhds. Tallow, at 40s.; and 250 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 35s. ꝑ ton....For Newcastle and other adjacent ports in the north of England, by steam, 475 tons Bacon, at 50s. ꝑ ton....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 526 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 5s. 9d.; and another, 805 tons, with about 4,400 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ꝑ quarter....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 526 tons, hence with about 3,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ꝑ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d.; 67 bags Extract of Bark at 70s.; 100 crates Starch at 25s.; also an Austrian ship, 1,100 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d., with 20 lay days, and 4s. 5½d. with 25 lay days.... For Hamburg, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard at 1.80 reich-marks; 3,000 Sides and 6 tons Leather at 3.50 reich-marks; 124 bbls. Honey at 15 reich-marks; 100 tons Black-walnut at 125 reich-marks; 450 bxs. Starch at 67.30 reich-marks; 1,000 Green-salted Hides at 1.70 reich-marks; 20 hhds. Tobacco at 40 reich-marks; 300 cases do. on private terms; 115 cases Cigars at 100 reich-marks, and 100 tubs Butter at 2 reich-marks....For Rotterdam, a Norwegian bark, 597 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. ꝑ bbl....For Amsterdam, by steam, 400 wet-salted Hides at 36s. 3d. ꝑ ton.... For Frankfort-on-the-Main, by steam, 10 tons Leather at 100s....For Almeria, a Norwegian brig, 304 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum at 26c. ꝑ case....For Alicante, a Norwegian bark, 336 tons, hence, with about 1,200 bbls. and 4,500 cases Petroleum at 5s. 4½d. and 27c., and a gratuity....For Genoa, a Norwegian bark, 424 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 10½d. ꝑ bbl....For Trieste, a Norwegian bark, 614 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ꝑ bbl....For Surinam and back to Boston, an American schooner, 132 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,700....For Trinidad and back to Philadelphia, an American bark, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Galveston, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $3 ꝑ ton. ....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $6 50....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber from Brunswick, reported at $7....For Braintree, Mass., a schooner, with coal from Hoboken, reported at $1 60 ꝑ ton....For New-York, a British bark, 360 tons, with Produce from Java (two ports,) reported at 65s., with option of the United Kingdom, at 67s. 6d.; and a schooner, with Stone from Cape Ann at $1 25 ꝑ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 13, 1875.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was moderate in Steers ranging from fair to good, while coarse quality and poor quality Beeves were very slow of sale. The herds to hand were not all cleared off at noon. At Sixtieth Street Yards, Beeves sold at 9½c.@13½c. ꝑ ℔., weights 5¾ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove, prices were 7c.@13¼c. ꝑ ℔., weights 4½ to 8¼ cwt. From 54 to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows not quoted. Veals and Calves dull of sale. Smooth quality Veals sold in small lots at 8c.@9c. ꝑ ℔.; grass Calves at $6 75@$20 ꝑ head. Sheep fair of sale at 5c.@6½c. ꝑ ℔. Lambs generally rather inferior in quality and slow of sale at 6c.@8¼c. ꝑ ℔. Live Hogs sold at 8¼c. ꝑ ℔. City-dressed opened at 10¼c.@10¾c. ꝑ ℔.; trade moderate.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 36 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant; 173 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 53 Illinois Steers at 10½c.@11¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., quality rough; 85 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ꝑ ℔., with $1 on ꝑ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 96 coarse but fat Illinois Steers, 11¾c.@12½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., scant. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 27 smooth quality light weight Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 65 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 8 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 132 good Kentucky Steers with a choice top at 12c.@13¼c. ꝑ ℔., weights 6½ to 9 cwt; for M. Kirchnay, 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for Ashbrooke & Co., 79 good Kentucky Steers at 12c.@12½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale, 12 dry Cows, Kentucky Cattle. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 106 generally choice Kentucky Steers at 12½c.@13¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 8 cwt. strong; for Goff Brothers, 110 good Kentucky Steers, with a choice top, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ꝑ ℔., with tops at 13¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. scant; held on sale for Donaway & Co., 58 Illinois Steers. W. Thompson sold for Rankin & Co., 64 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; held on sale, 35 Cherokee Steers. W. Siegel sold for self 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Thompson & Bonkin, 36 poor Missouri Steers at 9½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. T. Gilles sold for H. Benedict 45 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 8¾ cwt.; for Donaway & Co., 59 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt.: on commission, 12 State Oxen at 8¾c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; for self, 20 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. H. Rosenthal sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 69 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ꝑ ℔.; 52 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ꝑ ℔., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.

At Fortieth street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 63 Lambs, weight 3,930 ℔., at 8c. ꝑ ℔.; 307 Lambs, weight, 20,600 ℔. at 7¾c. ꝑ ℔.; 25 Lambs, weight 1,480 ℔. at 7⅝c. ꝑ ℔.; 35 Lambs, weight 2,360 ℔. at 7½c. ꝑ ℔.; 182 Sheep, weight 12,010 ℔. at 5¾c. ꝑ ℔.; 15 Sheep, weight 1,590 ℔. at 6¼c. ꝑ ℔.; 15 Sheep, weight 1,320 ℔. at $4 50 ꝑ head; 35 Calves at $6 75 ꝑ head; 38 Calves at $7 ꝑ head; 3 Calves for $44 the lot; 1 Calf for $20; 1 Veal, weight 250 ℔. at 8c. ꝑ ℔.; 23 Veals, weight 3,230 ℔. at 8½c. ꝑ ℔.; 21 Veals, weight 3,310 ℔. at 9c. ꝑ ℔.; also sold for week ending Sept. 11, 1875, 6,287 Sheep and Lambs for $33,359 95c., average ꝑ head, $5 30; 863 Veals and Calves for $6,940 40, average ꝑ head, $8 04. J. Kirby sold 6 Lambs, weight 290 ℔., at 6c. ꝑ ℔.; 59 Lambs, weight 3,800 ℔., at 7c. ꝑ ℔.; 92 Lambs, weight 5,480 ℔., at 7⅜c. ꝑ ℔.; 250 Lambs, weight 14,820 ℔., at 7½c. ꝑ ℔.; 343 Lambs, weight 21,190 ℔., at 7¾c. ꝑ ℔.; 144 Lambs, weight 10,020 ℔., at 8c. ꝑ ℔.; 102 Lambs, weight 7,000 ℔., at 8¼c. ꝑ ℔.; 3 Bucks, weight 410 ℔., at 5c. ꝑ ℔.; 126 Sheep, weight 12,470 ℔., at 6c. ꝑ ℔.; 35 Sheep, weight 3,450 ℔., at 6¼c. ꝑ ℔.; 11 Sheep, weight 1,290 ℔., at 6½c. ꝑ ℔. All of this foregoing stock was quoted from New-York State.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 65 State Hogs, weight 250 ℔. ꝑ head, at 8¼c. ꝑ ℔.; held on sale 150 State Hogs.

At Harsimus Cove—C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Brown 56 poor Missouri Steers at 9½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt.; 56 common Kentucky Steers at 9½c.@10½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 64 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Alexander & Co. 18 good Kentucky Steers at 12c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for H. Kahn 17 Kentucky Oxen at 10½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6 cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for selves 102 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c.@11c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 50 Pennsylvania Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 37 Texan Steers at 9c.@9¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. scant; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 17 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for Lowel & Co. 11 mixed Beeves from 10¾c.@12c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 100 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 8c. ꝑ ℔., weight 5 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for A. J. Dadisman & Co. 68 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ꝑ ℔., weights 6¼ to 7½ cwt.; for J. Bourne 80 common Kentucky Steers, with a good top, at 10c.@12c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 32 good Kentucky Steers, with a choice top, at 12c.@13¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; for J. C. Bell 32 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for J. F. Saddler 38 common Missouri Steers at 9½c.@10½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for W. P. Fish 16 choice Ohio Steers at 13c.@13¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt; for S. Brown 78 fair Kentucky Steers, with a choice top, at 11½c.@13¼c. ꝑ ℔., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; for P. Duffy 63 fair Illinois Steers, with a choice top, at 11c.@13c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for M. Myers 74 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13¼c. ꝑ ℔., weights 7½ to 8½ cwt.; for L. Rothschild 104 Cherokee Steers at 8½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 4½ cwt.; 65 Colorado Steers at 8¾c. ꝑ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt.; 140 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ꝑ ℔., weights 5½ to 6¼ cwt. Judd & Buckingham [illegible] Sheep, weight 18,350 ℔., at 6⅛c. ꝑ ℔.; 195 [illegible] weight 19,230 ℔., at $6 35 ꝑ cwt.; 178 Lambs, weight 10,800 ℔., at 7⅛c. ꝑ ℔.; 171 Lambs, weight 10,450 ℔., at 7⅝c. ꝑ ℔.; 202 Lambs, weight 15,030 ℔., at 8¼c. ꝑ ℔. Kase & Pidcock sold 562 Ohio Sheep, weight 47,970 ℔., at 6¼c. ꝑ ℔.; 54 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 2,960 ℔., at 7c. ꝑ ℔.; 117 Lambs, weight 6,420 ℔., at 7½c. ꝑ ℔.; 54 Lambs, weight 2,920 ℔., at 7¼c. ꝑ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Sept. 13, 1875: 2,684 head of horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 339 Veals and Calves, 124 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Sept. 11, 1875: 12,828 Sheep and Lambs, 48 Cows, 630 Veals and Calves, 54 Beeves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,669 Sheep and Lambs, 4 Cows, 231 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Sept. 11, 1875: 10,847 Hogs, 145 Veals and Calves, 866 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,862 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Sept. 11, 1875: 7,161 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 15,620 Sheep and Lambs, 7,892 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,801 head of horned Cattle, 10 Calves, 5,785 Sheep and Lambs, 4,095 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; fairly active, but rather weak and easy; Stockers, $3@$4; Thorough Texans, $2 50@$3 75; Shippers, $4 25@$6 75; shipments, 1,470 head. Live Hogs—Demand fair and market firm; a shade higher; receipts, 6,000 head; light, $7 50@$7 75; heavy, $7 60@$7 85; Extra Philadelphia, $9@$9 25; shipments, 3,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; steady; common to choice, $3 50@$4 75; Extra, $5@$5 25; scalawags, $3@$3 25.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Cattle were in fair demand this week, and prices were steady; 2,900 head arrived and were sold at 7¼c.@7¾c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6c.@7c. for fair to good do., 4c.@5½c., gross, as to quality. Sheep were in fair demand; good sold at 5c.@6c. ꝑ ℔., gross, as to condition. Hogs were firmer; 5,000 head arrived and sold at $12@$13 25 ꝑ 100 ℔., net.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 13—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, Old, 106⅜; 1867s, 108¼; 10-40s, 105; New 5s, 105⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 16⅜; do. Preferred, 34½.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1⅝@1¾ ꝑ cent., which is ⅜@¼ ꝑ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15⅞; do. Preferred, 34.

4 P. M.—Consols, 94 9-16 for money and the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 108. Erie Railway Shares, 16⅛; do. Preferred, 34½.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Exchange on London, 25f. 20c. for Short Sights; Rentes, 66f. 55c.

4 P. M.—Rentes, 66f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅛d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive weaker; free sellers on Saturday's closing prices. The receipts of the day were 2,200 bales, of which 65 bales were American. Breadstuffs—Corn, 30s.@30s. 6d. ꝑ quarter for Mixed Western.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, at 6⅞d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 6⅞d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady. Provisions—Lard, 58s. 3d.@58s. 6d. ꝑ cwt. Pork, 77s. 6d. ꝑ bbl. Produce—Tallow, 46s. ꝑ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,300 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, November and December shipment, per sail, at 7 1-16d.

LONDON, Sept. 13—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9¼d. ꝑ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 22s. 3d.@22s. 6d. ꝑ cwt.

ANTWERP, Sept. 13.—Petroleum, 27f. for fine Pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 13.—Cotton—Demand fair, lower; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary nominal; net receipts, 738 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 4,932 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 13⅜c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 707 bales; gross, 980 bales; exports coastwise, 137 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 11.769 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 207 bales; exports, coastwise, 160 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 2,449 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 1,559 bales; exports coastwise, 1,007 bales; sales, 254 bales; stock, 3,542 bales.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Four thousand boxes of Cheese were sold here to-day at 9½c.@10⅞c., the average price being 10⅜c.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13.—Printing Cloths quiet, at 5¼c. for Standard and Extra 64x64 goods.

A NAVAL VETERAN.

The London *Standard* has the following: There is at present residing at Portsea one of those naval veterans whose heroic services during the close of the last and the earlier portion of this century shed so much lustre on our country's annals. His name is John Midgley, and he is still a hale and active man, though a nonagenarian. Mr. Midgley entered the Navy in 1798, when thirteen years of age, and after twenty-one years' good service received a first-class medal, and again in 1866 a second medal in consideration of his faithful services and exemplary conduct. Among other substantial tokens of the respect in which he is held we may mention that he has lately received from the Dowager Countess of Hardwicke a handsome silver chain on which to hang his temperance medal, as a souvenir of her late husband, under whom he served in several ships. On the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage he received from Rear Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, a copy of that gallant officer's work on his celebrated Arctic researches, (*The Voyage of the Fox*,) and from Admiral Sir Charles Eden a handsome silver-mounted walking-stick. From the widow of Capt. McClintock Bunbury, under whom he had served, he received very recently a valuable gold chain, on the occasion of her son's marriage, and in order to render this token the more acceptable, it was presented to him by Lady McClintock. During the early part of his career he saw some very hard service, especially off the French coast. He served at the siege of San Sebastian in 1813, and under Lord Exmouth at the bombardment of Algiers, on the 27th of August, 1816, when he received two wounds. He was petty officer in the year her Majesty was born, and continued so up to the time of his retiring from active service. He wears three war medals, and enjoys a yearly pension of £63 12s., served all his life in the Navy, and says had he another he would do it again. When acting as ship's cook on board the Ajax, in Kingstown harbor, he was instrumental in twice saving that vessel from destruction by fire, and for his conduct on these occasions was most highly complimented by Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, and presented with a gold medal by the officers and men of the Ajax. On his subsequently revisiting that ship they manned the yards and gave him three hearty cheers. He served in her Majesty's ship Diana, thirty-eight guns, under the command of Capt. William Ferris. He saw very hard service at Basque Roads on Aug. 24, 1811. He was at the daring attack at the cutting out of the La Leazer and Le Preven, two French brigs of war, and a convoy from under the batteries of Rion, in the Bordeaux River. He was also at the siege of Cadiz; likewise at the seige of San Sebastian, where Sir George Collier was the Commodore. He served also in the Archipelago during the Turkish and Greek war, which he calls a massacre.

MUSIC IN JAPAN.

The last number of the transactions of the German society for the study of the natural history and ethnology of Eastern Asia in Yokohama gives, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, an interesting account of music in Japan. The Japanese musicians are usually divided into four classes—those who play religious music only, those who play secular music, blind musicians, and female musicians. The musicians who possess a theoretical knowledge of music, and even those who know their notes, are very few in number; they are scattered all over the country, and belong only to the class of those who occupy themselves with sacred music. Both the secular and religious performers belong to certain societies or guilds, which meet at prescribed periods and for prescribed purposes, and there are large numbers of musicians who play in private houses for a stipulated fee. The members of these guilds have various privileges. At one of the sittings of the German Society a musician presented himself who had the right of setting the first string of the "koto" (a seven-stringed instrument) an octave lower than any one else. The Japanese use string, wind, and percussion instruments. These are divided into pure instruments (for religious music only) and impure, which are used only for secular objects. There are no wind instruments of metal. Twelve keys are used, one for each month, and each key has twelve tones. Tuning forks of various shapes, all different from those known in Europe, are in common use. The strings of the instrument are of silk, covered with wax, and the notes simply give the number of the string to be struck, or, in the flute, of the hole to be stopped. Semitones are distinguished by a sign placed against the number of the preceding tone. The notes are written downward, and the words to the left of them. Songs are always in unison with the principal instrument in the accompaniment. On the whole, Japanese music is very similar to that of China; most of it, indeed, comes from that country, and is equally unpleasant to European ears.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY OF pleasing address, would like to obtain respectable employment in a store, office, or any position where there would be sufficient remuneration to enable her to support herself. Address B. B., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, are a large selection of desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for families returning to the City, and for the country. Also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, grooms, &c.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, where families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable, civil servants, male and female, good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, 138 6th av.

A YOUNG GIRL WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and German, and is very fond of children, wishes a situation with a good family. Address H. E., Post Office Box No. 1,105, New-York.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, are daily found the most reliable help of the City; men and women of all nationalities and for any situations. No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an American young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and quick; is also a nice family seamstress; no objection to be useful in a good home; understands all branches of housekeeping; very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Fine Washing and Ironing, or Waitress.—By a young woman, thoroughly competent; best testimonials from last place; will make herself useful; neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse.—By a young girl in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Wilcox & Gibb's sewing-machine; good reference. Call at No. 526 6th av., near 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat German girl; is a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has excellent reference; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a Christian girl, who is able and willing to make herself generally useful, or care children, sew, &c.; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 125 West 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By a Protestant girl as chamber-maid, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; has good City references. Call at No. 602 3d av., in the fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl as chamber-maid and laundress; is a willing, tidy girl of twenty, and furnishes good City reference; would do chamber-work and waiting; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; can operate; City reference. Call at No. 152 West 28th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid or laundress in a private family; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 2d av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—Will assist with care of children if required; a good home special object; best City reference. Call after 10:30 o'clock at No. 501 5th av., entrance on 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid or waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 178 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS, OR TO take Care of Children and do Plain Sewing.—Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 411 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and to assist with fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 144 East 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 381 2d av., corner 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work and sewing; is a good seamstress. Call at No. 112 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as a good chamber-maid or waitress, with good City reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—BY TWO respectable young girls; one as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or would wait on an invalid lady or take care of children; is a Protestant; two years' reference from last place; the other as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; is a competent person and has first-class reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 304 West 40th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a neat, Protestant young woman for chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; is careful, willing, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and tidy, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass-ware, and has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or chamber-maid and assist with children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 363 1st av., in the bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl; neat and active; good seamstress; never before in service; is willing to learn; wages not so much an object; honest and good-natured. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER chamber-maid; understands her work thoroughly; can be well recommended. Call at present employer's, No. 51 West 47th st., between 10 and 5 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; two years' best City reference. Inquire at No. 134 West 28th st., third floor, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; will be found willing and obliging. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 9 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, competent Protestant girl, with good reference; is very willing and obliging. Call or address No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING.—BY A young girl. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 47 West 12th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A STRONG HEALTHY WOMAN; EXcellent cook of meats, game, pastry, creams, soups, excellent baker of bread, biscuit, and other baking; is a first-class woman; has the highest testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO FRIENDS, both thorough servants, to do the work of a family together; one an excellent cook, the other chamber-maid and waitress; both are tidy, and wear print dresses; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of delicious soups, brown gravies, &c.; also, poultry, game, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; also, superior bread and rolls, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, well-recommended young woman, who is a good cook; makes the best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good family cooking; is fully capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen; no washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 112 West 20th st., near 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGlish girls; they would like situations together or separate, to do general work of a family; they are tidy and competent; one is a first-class house-maid, waitress, &c.; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD COLored women; good washers and ironers and cooks, &c., for the country or City; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; has six years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in a small private family; will assist with washing and ironing; has first-class City reference; would go out by the day. Call or address No. 374 10th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—LAUNDRESS.—By two respectable Protestant girls, one as cook and assist in washing and ironing; the other as first-class laundress; has the best of references. Call at No. 448 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, OR LAUNdress.—By two Protestant girls to do the work of a small private family between them; both have the best City references. Call at No. 182 7th av., corner of 21st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, with six years' reference, as cook, washer, and ironer; a first-class servant for any person requiring a good cook and first-class laundress; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, understanding her business in the minutest details; young, neat, sober, honest, and industrious, as attested by her references; she is a most desirable servant. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG woman who is a good washer, ironer, and cook, and can do house-work well; City or country; at very moderate wages; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GERMAN girls for City and country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; is, without exception, one of the best cooks in the City; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK in a first-class private family; she understands her business thoroughly; is willing, honest, and obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands meats, soups, &c.; is an excellent pastry cook; City references. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., Room 13.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; HIGHLY respectable, and recommended as being a good cook; meats, game, soups, pastry; excellent baker; willing to assist in washing; sober, honest, very obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE WOMAN with the best City reference who is a thorough cook, both meat and pastry; makes all kinds nice dishes, creams, jellies, &c., also good bread, biscuits, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two young women in a private family; one as cook; understands meats, soups, pastry, and bread; other as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 254 6th av.; ring three times.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook; no objection to assist with the coarse washing; very reliable; first-class reference. Call at No. 150 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN PROTestant woman as good, thorough cook and baker; will assist with coarse washing; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, and will assist with washing and ironing; is a good cook and excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 326 East 36th st., near 2d av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; is a good baker; will assist with the coarse washing; best reference. Address No. 221 East 21st st., (room No. 6;) call for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable woman as first-class cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call for two days, No. 204 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, middle age; a steady, reliable, capable woman and excellent cook; has good references. Can be seen at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., near 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; is a good baker; has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 709 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the ice cream saloon.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD COOK; also a young girl to do light chamber-work; would like to be in one house together. Address Cook, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; City reference given. Call at No. 157 7th av., near 19th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, GOOD COOK AND baker; thoroughly understands her business; several years' best City references for honesty and sobriety. Apply at No. 142 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first-class cook; no objection to coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 309 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; best references. Apply at No. 137 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS THE best of City reference. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 686 6th av., near 40th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WOULD DO THE BED linen; references given; wages no object in a nice home. Call or address No. 338 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; country preferred; five years' reference. Call at No. 16 Downing st., for two days.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY A COLORED WOMAN and daughter, mother as cook, daughter as waitress, in a private family. Apply at No. 4 West 44th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN ARTIST; SUPERIOR CUTter and thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate; will go by the day, week, or month. Call or address M. E., No. 158 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DRESS-MAKER—SEAMSTRESS.—BY TWO young ladies, one as first-class dress-maker, and the other as practical operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine, a few more engagements by the day; understand their business well; nine years' references. Address Operator, No. 243 East 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine, will go out in families by the day or week; makes all kinds of children's clothing; also the finest white work; will go out of the City. Address No. 208 East 28th st., near 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a dress-maker and seamstress; would engage by the week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go a short distance in the country; City reference. Address C. Newman, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class dress-maker, cutter, and fitter (Protestant) desires work by the day in private families; first-class City reference. Address M. E. R., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER. — A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; $2 per day; all the latest styles; reference. Address A. F., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker a few more engagements to go out by the day; good reference. Address C. T., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, in a private family; the best of City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—FAMILIES' SEWING BY THE day; can trim over ladies' and misses' dresses. Call at No. 727 3d av., third floor.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady with best of references as housekeeper, and to educate one or two young children; widower's family preferred. Address H. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS, OR COMpanion.—By a capable New-England woman of some experience; good references. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman in a private family; is a good family cook and laundress; makes good bread and biscuits; wages $12; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL for general work; is a good cook and laundress, but prefers to do the work of a moderate family; obliging and respectful; will try to retain a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 329 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good cook, fine washer and ironer; can go well recommended. Call at No. 500 West 46th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, at general house-work, in a small family. Call or address No. 1,145 2d av., 2d floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, who is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Address No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN cut and fit; do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; understands dress-making; best City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant German girl, who can speak French, as seamstress and lady's maid; City reference. Call or address No. 46 East 26th st.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French person as lady's maid or seamstress; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman as lady's maid; speaks French fluently; or take care of grown children or to travel; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style, and would do chamber-work, if required; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A WIDOW WOMAN SOLICITS A few ladies' and gentlemen's washing by the dozen; all kinds of fine washing done; fluting by machine; terms moderate; the best of references; a beautiful place for bleaching. Apply at No. 308 West 44th st., third floor, back room, Mrs. Moore.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN YOUNG woman, with first-class City references; thoroughly competent in ironing, puffing, and fluting; speaks English; is neat; willing to do some chamber-work. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS solicits gentlemen's and families' washing at her own residence; mending and darning; promptness and neatness guaranteed; gentlemen's washing a specialty. Call on Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting and polishing and laundry work in all its branches; and for such can be recommended by last employer; best City reference. Call or address B. C., No. 382 Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, washing at her home; can do up clothes well; also fluting; good City reference. Call or address Laundress, Room No. 10, No. 346 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; has good City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 1,037 6th av., top floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO take home washing and ironing, or go out by the day; best of reference. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, colored, a small family washing at home, or house-cleaning by the day. Address No. 241 West 29th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' washing wanted. Call at No. 164 West 17th st., up stairs, for three days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day or week to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN SOLICITS washing from three ladies, or will go in a private family as laundress. Call at No. 305 East 46th st.

MRS. HARDMAN, NO. 1,282 BROADWAY, Corner of 33d st.—Protestant general house-workers, cooks, washers, ironers, nurses, seamstresses, chamber-maids (country); Protestant select servants, great demand; City and country; lady attending.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman, "whom we know" and can recommend, in City or country; understands the care of small or grown children; is also an excellent seamstress, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country; postal cards not received. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant person; can cut and fit, and has had entire charge of babies; would wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 31 East Madison square for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable German Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has her own machine; speaks French; good City reference. Address D. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant American as nurse; can take the entire charge of a boy; no objection to other children; is a good plain seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 222 East 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN OF REFINEMENT—INtelligent and experienced—as child's nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of infant from birth, or will take growing children; references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS a superior infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; is neat and tidy; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FRENCH nurse, a thorough servant, to take care of an infant or grown children; accustomed to wear caps and white aprons; she also sews neatly by hand. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant German girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children in a private family; best City reference. Call at present employer's, 46 East 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS child's nurse; would assist in chamber-work or do some sewing; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 315 East 31st st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, who can raise an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, and will make herself very useful. Call or address Nurse, at No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO SPEAKS SOME English and has City recommendations, as nurse and seamstress. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PROTestant girl as nurse, or waitress and chamber-maid; good reference. Apply at No. 123 Suffolk st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman (her first child) as wet nurse in a respectable family. Mrs. Murray, No. 17 Monroe st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman, who is a good family seamstress; can do all kinds of fine hand sewing; also operates on sewing-machine; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress in a small private American family; three years' best City reference from last employer. Call at or address No. 203 East 53d st., second floor front.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress and chamber-maid; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 516 3d av., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can sew on different machines; has good recommendations; would have no objections to care a lady's room. Call at No. 19 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD GERMAN SEAMstress, engagements by the day, week, or month in private families; understands dress-making, all kinds of sewing; can furnish her own machine; best of references. Call or address No. 64 Irving place.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a reliable Protestant person in a private family as seamstress and chamber-maid; is a good operator. Apply at No. 140 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker, permanently; can cut, fit, and operate on sewing-machines; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 208 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN as seamstress, to sew by the week or by the month in a private family; can sew on two machines. Address by letter, all the week, No. 610 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR MONTH; CAN be highly recommended; is a neat, plain sewer; good reference. Call at No. 364 West 43d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat and tidy, willing and obliging young woman; would like a place in a private family; is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG DANISH GIRL AS waitress; understands her duties fully; or will go as chamber-maid and waitress; best recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family as first-class waitress; can come well recommended from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; understands her business; best of reference. Address K. M., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY A REspectable young woman as waitress or parlor-maid, or as chamber-maid and to assist with children; best reference. Call or address, Tuesday, No. 2 East 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family; is a first-class waitress; can come well recommended from her last employers. Call for two days, at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl to do waiting and chamber-work; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call at 592 2d av., between 32d and 33d sts., top floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at No. 347 11th av., between 56th and 57th sts.

MALES

ACCOUNTANT.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent man, made so by a practical experience for over twenty years in active business, an engagement with some good firm, either immediate or prospective. Address H. H., Box No. 2,875 New-York Post Office.

BUTLER.—AS FIRST-CLASS BUTLER IN A private family, by a respectable man that can give five years of the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety, and capabilities. Call at No. 203 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP horses, for his coachman, (married;) is a careful driver, excellent groom; of industrious, sober, steady habits; competent and trustworthy in every respect. Can be seen at present employer's private stables, No. 153 East 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; willing and obliging; first-class City references as to capability and honesty. Address S., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; married and one child; City or country. Address W. J., private stable, No. 143 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, disengaged on account of the family selling out; seven years in his present place; married; no children; will be highly recommended. Call on J. N., No. 143 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for years; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; cause of parting, I have sold out. Address O. K., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man as coachman and groom; many years' references from the highest families. Call on Alex., No. 204 West 32d st., or address Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class married man; is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; five years' City reference from late employer. Call or address M. M., No. 148 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Inquire in the store No. 755 Broadway, corner 8th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—CITY OR COUNtry; good plain gardener; can milk and be generally useful; seven years' reference if required. Call or address B. F., No. 85 South 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman (single) as coachman and groom in a private family; two and a half years' City reference. Call on or address A. B., private stable, No. 52 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN REquiring a first-class coachman in every respect, with undoubted reference, will call on or address J. F., No. 10 East 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every branch. Call on or address J. Dunn, No. 123 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Englishman, married, no incumbrances; reference unexceptionable. Call or address Coachman, No. 286 7th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, &c.; a good gardener; can milk, mow, &c., or driving team, or any business where he can make himself generally useful; is not afraid to work; wages moderate; can produce best references from former employers for honesty, sobriety, and faithfulness. Address H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class, sober, reliable man, safe and experienced City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; has lived nine years in one place; fourteen years' excellent recommendations for faithful discharge of duties. Address No. 1,012 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no children; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; will give seventeen years' best City reference from past and last employers. Address Coachman, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single man, who understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is an excellent groom and driver, and can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A GERMAN MAN AND wife, no children; man as coachman, gardener, or farmer; wife is good cook, washer, and ironer; understands milk and butter; good reference. Call or address L. M., No. 2 Milligan place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom; is English, and thoroughly understands his business; is married and has one child; best City references; City or country. Address W. J., private stable, No. 10 East 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—JUST DISENgaged; Protestant; has good reference from last employer; good milker; wishes a situation in the country. Call or address for three days, Richard, Castle Garden.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman and groom; can milk, attend to furnace, or help in a garden, and make himself generally useful; has some of the very best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THORoughly understands his business; willing and obliging; good driver; City or country; can milk if required; sober and honest; good references. Address or call on C. M., No. 145 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 52 West 51st st., present employer.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, in the country, as first-class coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful; has one year's reference from last place. Call or address No. 31 Clark st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THORoughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; seven years' first-class City reference. Call on or address J. F., No. 111 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; UNDERstands the care of horses; careful driver; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Address G. C. H., No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; single; has undoubted reference from last employer. Call or address J. F., at J. B. Brewster's carriage factory, No. 141 East 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable colored man as coachman and groom; can give three years' references from last employer. Call or address E. H. L., No. 241 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; good groom; careful driver. Address A. W., No. 127 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN AS coachman; speaks English well; understands his business; three years' good City reference from his last employer. Address No. 1,413 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS A GOOD groom; competent man; twenty years' very best references. Address B. D., Nos. 109 and 111 East 13th st.

FARMER—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MAN AND wife; (Swede;) no family; man as practical farmer; understands horses; is a good driver and plain gardener; wife can do general house-work or chamber-work and ironing; good references. Call or address F. Pierson, No. 428 4th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A PRACTIcal man, (married, no family,) as farmer and gardener; understands taking care of horses, &c.; will make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address C. T., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER.—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A FARM, OR would work for a share; American; single; good reference as to capability, &c. Address A. D. B., No. 134 East 47th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the proper treatment of green-house plants, graperies, hot and cold, and the care of roads, lawns, and vegetable garden; also understands the management of a farm, stock, cropping, &c.; best City reference. Call or address E. W., at Bliss' seed store, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MARRIED man, (English;) no family; to live in a house or cottage; understands grapery, green-house, &c.; wife is a good laundress or dairy woman; best City reference. Address G. S. D., BOX NO. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN; married, no children; to take charge of a gentleman's place; eighteen years' experience; best recommendations. Address L. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GROOM, COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHman with three years' City reference, as groom, coachman, gardener, and useful man about a gentleman's place; wages a secondary consideration. Apply to or address R. C., at Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

JOB PRINTER.—HAVING HAD TWO YEARS' experience on a newspaper, I would like to obtain employment in a job office where I can finish my trade. Any one in need of such a young man address J. G. R., No. 354 Pearl st.

NURSE.—ANY INVALID IN WANT OF AN EXPERIenced medical or surgical male nurse, with references from the leading physicians in the City, can address J. K., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; would make himself useful in a private family; understands all kinds of furnaces; can milk and take care of horses; best of references. Address W. M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN, IN CITY or country; understands cleaning silver, getting up salads, &c., thoroughly, and is willing and obliging, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT SINGLE man; first-class waiter; some years' references (City) as a competent table waiter and house servant; dresses salads excellently; a particularly good silver cleaner. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE colored man as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish excellent references. Address A. D., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter; understands the entire duties of a first-class man-servant; none but strictly respectable persons need answer. Address A., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references, and can refer to his last employer. Address Macy & Co., No. 438 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman in a private family; first-class waiter; fully understands his business; strictly temperate and sober. Address B., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A first-class private family; the best of satisfaction given. Address N., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER-MAN; HAS several years' unexceptionable references; leaves owing to the family going abroad. Address J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

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WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid, waitress, seamstress, in a private family; references required. Apply at No. 108 West 59th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A girl for general house-work. Apply at No. 332 East 4th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO A WAITress, (Protestant.) Apply, with City reference, immediately, at No. 168 Madison av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SARATOGA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE GAMESTER.—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr. J. F. Cathcart, Miss Louise Hibbert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—GIROFLÉ-GIROFLA.—(Comic Opera)—Miss Mathews, Mr. G. H. Macdermott.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—PIONEER PATRIOTS—Mr. Harry Watkins, Mr. J. F. Wheelock, Miss Laura Don.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. B. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MADAME L'ARCHIDUC, (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Goeffroy, Mons. De Quercy.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Grand spectacle.)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The vote in Maine has been a heavy one for that State, and the reports up to the time of writing indicate that the Democratic gains have been larger than those of the Republicans. Judging from an analysis of the returns from one hundred towns, which cast about one-fourth of the vote of the State, the total vote is likely to run higher than in any previous year not covering a Presidential election, and very nearly as high as in the Spring of 1872. Of this increase the Democrats seem to have got the largest share, and the Republican majority has probably fallen considerably below that of last year. At the same time, the returns indicate a gain in the Legislature, or at most no loss. Under these circumstances, and with the incomplete facts, it would be useless to draw inferences which might have to be modified, or perhaps reversed, to-morrow. It is sufficient to say that the present indications are that the Republicans carry the State by about 7,000 majority. The returns from the more remote districts, if they change this estimate, will probably change it favorably.

Judge GILBERT, of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, has delivered a very clear and apparently sound opinion about the bearing of the Civil Rights act of the State of New-York upon the admission of colored children to public schools set apart for the education of white children. The Judge shows that it is only upon the supposition that the statutes authorizing separate schools for colored children discriminate against colored citizens that any inconsistency can be established between the municipal law of Brooklyn, or the regulations of the Board of Education for which it provides, and the Civil Rights act. He holds that the local authorities are quite as clearly entitled, for the better administration of the common schools, to make a distinction between white and colored children as they are to make separate departments for boys and girls. The colored citizen who appears as the plaintiff in the suit failed to show that his son could not be as well educated in a school set apart for colored children as in the school for white pupils to which he claimed admittance. It is, therefore, held that his individual preference cannot be allowed to weigh against a legally made regulation of the Board of Education. It will be observed that the entire question is discussed on the basis of rights accruing under State laws. The Judge holds that participation in the privileges and benefits of common schools forms no part of that body of political and civil rights which are protected and secured by the fundamental law. Neither the Constitution of the United States nor subsequent legislation for the better enforcement of its provisions has, therefore, any bearing on the question.

In judging of the magnitude of the engagements reported in the insurrectionary districts of the Herzegovina, it must be remembered that, according to the most trustworthy estimates, there are not more than 3,000 insurgents in the field. The revolt owes a great deal of its vitality to the impossibility of moving troops through a country all but destitute of roads, and accessible only through mountain passes which can be easily defended by a handful of men. Observers nearest the scene of action agree in the opinion that the attitude of Servia and Montenegro toward the revolt will practically decide whether it is to be a struggle calling forth the utmost energies of Turkey, or a mere series of guerrilla contests, which will cease from sheer exhaustion. The profuse assurances of friendship for the Porte given by the Servian Government are as little to be relied on as recent declarations of the same character from Montenegro. There is an active rivalry between Prince MILAN and Prince NICHOLAS for the control of the movement in the event of the Great Powers permitting it to assume more formidable proportions. In fact, the father-in-law of the latter is reported to have asked the insurgent chiefs whether, in the event of Montenegro sending her 15,000 mobilized troops to the rescue, they would consent to place the Herzegovina under the Montenegrin Government. The multiplicity of interests concerned in this little revolt gives it an importance far greater than its intrinsic weight, and may involve consequences of a gravity far beyond any of the questions at issue in the existing struggle.

Now that the steamer *Equinox* has foundered in Lake Michigan and caused the drowning of twenty-two persons, the public is informed that the steamer was very old and "rated very low in point of safety." Being old and unsafe, she was heavily loaded with salt—a cargo that is peculiarly dangerous in case of a leak—and was further incumbered with a large deck-load of lumber. This cargo was valued at $8,000 and was insured for $7,000, and the miserable old steamer was also insured, though to what amount is not stated. The engineer, having no interest in the insurance, protested against the overloading of the vessel, but evidently lacked the courage to throw up his situation, and so shared the steamer's fate. Mr. PLIMSOLL has made public no case of marine manslaughter which is on its face worse than this. It remains to be seen whether the matter will be investigated, and whether the guilty will be punished.

Assemblyman COSTIGAN, who was the introducer of most of the Tammany bills of the last legislative session, is among the most vigorous promoters of the anti-Kelly movement. Mr. COSTIGAN discerns in "Boss" KELLY the latest avatar of Cæsarism, and thinks it were better to have been a Southern slave "in the worst days of slaveocracy" than to bear the intolerble shackles of the legitimate successor of TWEED. Hence the intrepid COSTIGAN is to carry the wrongs of himself and his fellow-patriots—who still claim to belong to Tammany Hall, though in revolt against KELLY—first to the State Convention, then, if need be, before the people, and, finally, "mayhap even to a national convention." What between the section of Democrats who make war upon Tammany dictatorship from within the ranks of the organization itself, the more respectable and probably more powerful section which is largely composed of Independent German Democrats, and the anti-Tammany movement, headed by men who have long been in opposition, the sceptre of the "Boss" is in no little danger of being removed. Whoever contributes to any such result as that, will certainly be entitled to public gratitude, under whatever colors he may happen to serve.

Mayor WICKHAM gave audience yesterday to a deputation of Southern journalists, whose spokesman made some rather remarkable statements. For one thing he complimented Mr. WICKHAM, on being "an honorable representative and exponent *(sic)* of that party which has stricken down fraud and peculation in the Government of this City." The gentleman who delivered himself after this fashion has the advantage of being a resident of New-York, but he evidently has not yet learned that the Mayor has the misfortune to represent the party which is mainly responsible for the fraud and peculation of the past, and whose very existence depends on fostering fraud and peculation in the future. This imaginative Virginian, however, has a truly refreshing amount of faith in the capabilities of Mayor WICKHAM. The Southern editors, he said, "encourage you to go on in your good work until the Federal as well as City and State administrations shall be fully restored to their former purity, and be controlled in the interest of and for the people." The Mayor blandly assured his visitors that it was his constant desire "to promote peace and union among the different States." This is truly reassuring, and it is to be hoped that the deputation went away satisfied. After being introduced to Commissioner FITZ JOHN PORTER, of New-Jersey, Deputy County Clerk FAIRFAX MCLOUGHLIN, of Maryland, and Private Secretary BURTON N. HARRISON, ex-Secretary of JEFF. DAVIS, they ought, at least, to believe that the Mayor meant what he said.

ARE THE LEGAL TENDERS A DEBT?

On Thursday last Mr. HUGHES, who was chosen to present the views of the inflation and repudiation majority in the Erie Democratic Convention, made a very earnest speech, in which he went back to first principles, and furnished the convention a definition of gold and paper currency. "The greenbacks," he said, "were not promises to pay, whatever they may profess. They were real money. A ten-dollar gold piece is a promise to pay $10, as much as the ten-dollar greenback is. The Government has said to the holder of the greenback, 'I will pay $10.' How pay it? I offer my friend a $10 note for a debt I owe him, and the law of the Government says he shall take it. That is redeeming it and fulfills the promise."

This is a logical position, however absurd it may be, for the inflationists to occupy, and it is the one to which their doctrines inevitably drive them. It is obvious that if the party ever gain power, the legal-tender notes of the country will cease to be regarded as a debt, and there will be no payment of them. This is the simplest and completest possible form of repudiation. It is naked, undisguised dishonesty, put in the semblance of a theory. This doctrine was advanced in a Democratic convention by the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, in support of a report embodying the doctrine; it was greeted with great applause, and the report was adopted by a vote of two to one. It is against this doctrine that the Republican Party offers the only organized or efficient means of opposition, and every vote for or against the Republican candidates in all States this Fall is, in effect, a vote for the falseness or the truth of this position.

At the time that the legal-tender notes were issued there was no doubt whatever that they were intended to be, and were in fact and form, a debt of the nation. The legal-tender feature was then considered solely as a means of aiding the Government in borrowing. If any prominent advocate of the measure had undertaken, at that moment, to assert that the Government was not borrowing money but creating it, he would have been scouted from the floor of Congress. If he had declared that the Government redeemed its promises to pay in the very act of making them, by merely compelling the then debtors to take them at their face value, he would have gone far toward defeating the bill. If he had been a responsible leader of the friends of the bill, and could have been supposed to represent their views and intentions, the bill could not possibly have been passed. It is greatly to be regretted that the Pennsylvania Democratic theory was not so advanced, for we should then have had an opportunity of carrying on the war on simpler principles of finance, borrowing only on bonds, using the resources of the country to the utmost, lowering prices, and ceasing importation—a policy which might have saved the nation many millions of debt, and which certainly would have prevented the humiliating experience through which we are now passing.

That the legal-tender notes are a contract, of some kind, not even the Democratic repudiators will yet deny. Every contract must be interpreted by the intent and understanding of the parties to it at the time it was made. No other rule has ever been recognized in law, or in the daily intercourse of man and man. No other is possible. It is the basis of every purchase and sale, every loan, every exchange. Without it commerce would be as impracticable as perpetual motion, and society would fall to pieces. If one man makes a promise and another accepts it, the promise must mean what both understood it to mean when it was made, and this meaning is binding on both. If this were not the case, if one or the other of the parties were at liberty to change the interpretation of the promise, we should have chaos come again, and the vast industries and transactions of modern times, with the incalculable benefits which flow from them, would become as the "baseless fabric of a dream." The great communities which now compose the civilized world would be reduced to a stage of barbarism, for nothing but the smallest and most immediate barter could any longer be effected.

The contract involved in the legal tenders was perfectly understood at the time it was made by both the Government and its debtors. There was no confusion, or chance for any, then. The Government wanted services and material, and the men who had them to sell wanted money. The Government could not give money, for it had none to give, so it issued its notes and offered them, and to make them more acceptable it declared them legal tender. But they were still notes, still promises to pay, and if they had not been given as such they would not have been taken. But now come the Democratic theorists and propose to wipe out that contract. They propose that the notes shall be interpreted by one party only, and that party the debtor. Nothing could be more dishonest, and nothing more boldly so. It is incredible that any people in its senses should approve such a proposition.

THE GUIBORD CASE.

The struggle over the bones of JOSEPH GUIBORD, so fully described in our Montreal correspondence, is certainly unique. We do not remember any such conflict between civil and ecclesiastical law. On one side, the Church authorities, while professing the utmost deference to the majesty of the law and the civil supremacy of the Queen of Great Britain, are determined that GUIBORD'S remains shall not rest in consecrated ground. On the other hand, the friends and legatees of the deceased man are equally determined that the decrees of the courts and Privy Council shall be executed, and that the bones of GUIBORD shall be buried in the consecrated ground of the Cemetery of Côté des Neiges. As this last-named party to the dispute have the law on their side, it is certain that they will eventually carry their point—so far as the arm of civil authority can give them their rights. But, as we have already had occasion to say, there is no civil power that can compel all that the order of the Privy Council demands for GUIBORD. The decree runs that the body of the aforesaid shall be buried in the consecrated ground of the cemetery with all the customary rites of the Catholic Church. When the interment was attempted, after the issuing of the decree, it was expected that the ecclesiastic whose duty it was to perform the ceremony would slur over the office for the dead prescribed in such cases; and the persons who represent the Guibord interest were prepared to exact the entire ritual, without the omission of a word or motion. They were disappointed by the non-appearance of the priest, and the mob prevented an entrance to the consecrated ground. Now, to still further embarrass all attempts to carry out the civil orders in the case, the Bishop of Montreal has publicly declared that the spot in the cemetery where the body of GUIBORD shall rest is to be cursed and execrated. Furthermore, it is not possible that that part of the civil decree which orders that the customary rites of the Church be performed can be executed. Apparently no civil magistrate, nor posse, nor military power can compel the priests to perform the rites in question.

Clearly, however, there is power enough in the Government of Great Britain to effect an entrance into the Cemetery of Côté des Neiges, and to inter there the bones of GUIBORD. It is not to be supposed for a moment that any priestly mandate or any mob opposition will prevent the civil power from doing this. Indeed, we are informed that the delay in the present case is due to the fact that military preparations are being made for that occasion. The interment is to take place, even if it requires artillery and infantry to accomplish it. But the Bishop has outwitted the civil authority by unconsecrating the spot where the mortal remains of poor GUIBORD shall finally rest. We are to suppose this to be a sort of movable malediction; it is not intended to apply to any particular spot; it is to travel about with the bones. So that the deceased might say, if he had any interest in his bones, (which, happily, he has not,) "whichever way I turn is cursed; myself am cursed." It remains to be seen if the legatees of the GUIBORD family have any remedy for the damage done by this removal from the family burial lot of that particular item of value which it had when it was bought. They purchased it as consecrated ground, and for a specific and well-known purpose. It may be admitted, even, that the fee simple of the property still remained with the Church authorities. After the usual deed or lease has been executed, the consecration which gave the lot its special value is withdrawn. Some nice legal points may be made out of this line of argument. It is certainly a fair illustration of the difficulty of reconciling temporal rights with spiritual claims.

The pastoral letter of the Bishop of Montreal, referred to in our correspondence, takes the highest ground assumed by the Romish Church in spiritual matters. The power to bind and unbind, to bless and to curse, and to deliver certain persons to Satan is alluded to as an acknowledged attribute of the episcopal function. In execution of this power, the contingent anathema of the Church is suspended over any patch of consecrated earth in which the execrated bones shall be buried. All good Catholics will accept this, but they do not all indorse the action of the Bishop in first refusing Christian burial to GUIBORD. The men with whom GUIBORD was associated in the Institut Canadien were not excommunicated, either singly or in a body; and the interdiction as well as the later malediction are both exercises of mere personal power. After all, it is not the Catholic Church, but Bishop BOURGET, who is making this tremendous row about the final disposition of GUIBORD'S bones. The Bishop's original objection to the library of the Institute was sustained at Rome. But no higher authority than that of Monseigneur BOURGET has yet declared that the bones of a man who owned a share in a library that had on its shelves the works of MOLIERE and VOLTAIRE shall not be buried in consecrated ground. The danger is that violent and ignorant people, believing that the whole affair is an attack upon the authority of their Church, will consider it a praiseworthy action to sacrifice their lives in its defense.

MODERN WORK AND WORKMEN.

Among the reasons for the increase of the cost of living is one which scarcely receives the consideration it deserves. This is the inferiority of almost every article of daily use that is made now to those that were made even twenty-five or thirty years ago. From a house down to a pair of shoes, there is throughout the whole range of useful articles the same comparative inferiority, both in the material and in the quality of the work. The house that is built or the shoe that is made to sell nowadays is generally a flimsy thing with a showy outside. This topic, which is one of very great importance financially, morally, and in regard to the progress of the useful arts, was brought before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association by Mr. EMERSON at its recent triennial festival. There could not have been one more appropriate to the occasion, or one which there was more need of impressing upon the attention of the class of which this association is one of the most respectable representatives.

After an exordium which, although a little too "spread-eagleish" and a little too full of "soft-sawder," was well calculated to attract the attention and win the favor of his hearers, he began to tell them some unpleasant truths in a not unpleasant way. And first, having occasion to mention old houses, he said of them that they are "the delight of all who love good, honest workmanship." He found the attraction of old houses not merely in their associations, but in their intrinsic beauty, chiefly, however, in an expression that they have of honest intention successfully fulfilled. "They look," he said, "as if built for a useful and comfortable, and not for a showy, purpose." This was his way of telling the builders before him that their craft nowadays produces houses that are not honest workmanship, and are neither useful nor comfortable, but built merely for show. Then he told the mechanics before him that "there are in our American manufactures practices deserving our reprobation, for which the mechanic is largely, although not wholly, responsible." Referring to the fact that some two thousand six hundred years ago there was a law among the Hindoos against adding weight to cloth by the introduction of improper substances in its manufacture, he directed attention to the fact that these poor Hindoos, whom we call pagan and benighted, "have given us lessons in good workmanship, good taste, and quiet, untiring patience, and in this old law an example of good morals."

The truth is that dishonest work is robbing every man of us daily, and is demoralizing the mechanic. The object now seems not to make a good thing and then get a fair price for it, but to get the money by doing as little work and that as ill as possible, covering the flimsy affair with some sort of showy outside that will please and deceive the unpracticed eye. All pride in workmanship appears to have gone; all conscientiousness to have vanished with it. Peter Pindar's razors are a fair example of almost everything that is made nowadays. For Mr. EMERSON need not have confined his censures to American mechanics and manufacturers. In Europe the same default in thoroughness and honesty appears, although not to so great a degree. For example, even the English Brussels carpet, that used to last the wear and tear of a generation, and the colors of which were indestructible, now becomes a shabby, faded thing in the course of three or four years. The same deficiency runs through the whole range of household articles, and the result is a drain upon the pocket of the householder which is one of the many causes of his care and anxiety.

There is no doubt that the use of machinery for the manufacture of almost all articles which were formerly made by hand only is the cause of much of the inferiority of modern workmanship. The tendency of this cannot be otherwise than to deprive the average workman of opportunities for the attainment of individual excellence in his department, and of occasion for the exercise of original skill and ingenuity. The consequence is a diminution of his interest in his craft. *He* becomes part of a machine. Instead, for instance, of making a good chair, and taking a pride in the workmanship and appearance of what he makes, he directs the cutting out, by steam saws and other machinery, of hundreds of chairs according to a pattern. He has no interest in them; they are really no production of his; they are merely something that he "turns out" by the quantity for sale. The result is the very wide distribution of very flimsily made and very ugly chairs, which yet have a certain pretentious appearance. Better far, for poor as well as rich, and for the artisan himself, that those who could not afford to pay for good workmanship and fine material should sit upon honestly-made oaken settles as their grandfathers did before them.

THE KIDNAPPED KLAMATH.

The wretches who kidnapped little CHARLEY Ross were right in believing that almost any sum of money would be paid by the unhappy parents for the restoration of their child. In this matter they displayed a certain business sagacity which entitled them to rank with the skillful brigands of Italy rather than with the ordinary thieves and burglars of America. But what can be said of the stupid fellows who last April kidnapped a Klamath Indian, and were recently glad to let him go again without a particle of ransom? Undoubtedly they fancied that the mere fact of kidnapping gives a commercial value to the kidnapped. Herein they showed a degree of folly worthy of the advocates of an inflated paper currency. The child of loving parents has for them a real and inestimable value, but the stray Klamath is totally devoid of any intrinsic value whatever. To impress the stamp of kidnapping upon a Klamath cannot make him valuable, or create the slightest demand for him. There is probably not an intelligent criminal outside of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Democracy who does not at once perceive the supreme folly of an attempt to inflate the kidnapping market with ragged, red-backed Indians.

The particular Klamath who was the subject of this kidnapping stupidity was one of a band of Modocs and Klamaths brought East for purposes of exhibition by ex-Peace Commissioner MEACHAM. The latter was one of the few companions of Gen. CANBY who escaped the rifles of Capt. JACK and his treacherous followers, and he seems to have supposed that an exhibition of real Modocs, and of a real Peace Commissioner with real scalp wounds, would furnish a rational and moral amusement to which all the curiosity hunters would promptly rally. On the 28th of April last he had his Indians, as he imagined, safely boxed up in a New-York hotel, but, on counting them, was dismayed to find that one DAVID HILL, called "for short" Walaiks Skidat, was missing. As it was certain that Mr. Skidat had not been mislaid by any baggage-master, nor left on the seat of an omnibus by Mr. MEACHAM himself, the latter naturally supposed that he was merely temporarily absent, either with a view to whisky, or for the purpose of inspecting the fine stock of scalps which adorn the windows of local hair-dressers. Days and weeks went by, however, and Mr. Skidat did not appear. The Police were applied to by Mr. MEACHAM, who, having passed his life on the frontier, naturally knew nothing of the New-York Police, but they failed to find the missing Klamath. Somewhat later Mr. MEACHAM was mysteriously notified that certain persons were ready to return Mr. Skidat for the small reward of a thousand dollars. These mysterious dealers in cheap aborigines, however, failed to make good their offer, and all hope of finding the unfortunate Klamath was abandoned. Mr. MEACHAM and his friends probably hired a private parlor, and danced a funeral-dance in honor of the departed. At all events they never expected to see him again, and the conviction that Mr. MEACHAM was a careless person, liable to mislay and lose Indians at any time, seems to have seized upon his Modoc and Klamath friends, and led them to abandon their exhibiting tour, and return hastily to their native wilds.

The experience of the kidnappers was at least as unpleasant as was that of the kidnapped. They had caught their Klamath, but they found no one anxious to buy that sort of wild game. He had to be watched with the utmost care lest he should scalp his kidnappers, and the expense of supplying him with whisky and war paint, in order to keep him in a marketable condition, must have been very great. To get rid of him by killing him was not an easy task, since the Sportsman's Club would have been pretty sure to proceed against men who killed an Indian out of season. Finally they decided that the only thing to be done was to let the Klamath loose again. Accordingly they took him to the far West—probably in a bag—and opening the bag on a lonely prairie requested him to "scat." It is needless to say that he promptly obeyed, and a few weeks since he turned up on the Klamath very footsore and thirsty, and extremely dissatisfied with New-York and civilization generally.

If those kidnappers have any self-respect whatever they must feel heartily ashamed to look in a looking-glass. They went to the trouble of kidnapping an Indian, and their only reward was unlimited anxiety, and the expense of feeding him for four months. They have undoubtedly come to the conclusion that they were mistaken in supposing that their earthly mission is kidnapping. Something in the pocket-picking or sneak-thief line is only the business for which they are evidently fitted. Unless, indeed, they can obtain engagements to make Democratic speeches in Ohio—an occupation in which their lack of honesty and their experience of practical inflation, would make them peculiarly at home.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The regular season opened last evening at Mr. Daly's handsome theatre, but pending the litigation concerning "Rose Michel" nothing newer than Mr. Bronson Howard's comedy "Saratoga" could be presented. Previous to the performance of this very bright and very popular piece, however, an opening address was delivered by Mr. John Brougham. This was in verse, and dealt pleasantly with several topics, grave and gay. There were reflections on the palmy days of the drama, as we are wont to put it when uttering our retrospective regrets; some lamentations over Thalia in curtailed garments; prospective hopes for histrionic art; pleasant allusions to the disputed play, and to agents and sub-agents whose partiality for duplex sales was hinted at as the prime cause of the trouble, and, last of all, a tribute to the enterprise of Mr. Daly, which Mr. Brougham paid with a good deal of energy. The performance of "Saratoga" followed, and went as pleasantly as usual, if the provokingly long delays between the acts be excepted. The elaborateness of the several sets of scenery will probably account for this defect. Mr. James Lewis made matters very merry, and Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Emily Rigl, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, and Miss Alice Grey never allowed any of the scenes to flag. Miss Lewis will be a strong accession to Mr. Daly's company, or rather companies, and, as to Miss Rigl, she seems to improve with each new performance. Messrs. Roberts and Witham supplied charming scenery, and the variety and elegance of *toilette* which characterize the production of society plays at the Fifth Avenue Theatre were as conspicuous as usual.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The performance of "Giroflé Girofla," by Miss Mathews and her associates at this house, passed off yesterday evening with great *brio*. Though scarcely as impressive on a single hearing as "La Fille de Madame Angot," "Giroflé Girofla" grows upon one very promptly, and the refinement and elaborateness with which its graceful themes are handled make an acquaintance pleasant and profitable. Lecocq's opera attracted an overflowing audience to Wallack's last night, and its interpretation elicited evidences of approval which pointed to its probable rendering, under equally agreeable circumstances, throughout the week. Miss Mathews, of course, portrayed the twin sisters, and did so with the mingled sprightliness and skill which has stamped her work from the first. Mr. McDermott brought before the public the most comical of *Don Boleros*, and although Mr. Brennier was so ill as to be scarcely able to finish his task, it was quite clear that his portrayal of *Mourzook* will be on a plane with the efforts of his fellow artists. The scenery and costumes, we have only to add, were fresh and appropriate, so that if the success of the English version of "Girofle Girofla" was decisive, it must be admitted that no pains had been spared to secure it.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

The "Wagner performance" will be interpreted at the Central Park Garden this evening; it will include local selections, to be sung by Messrs. Bischoff and Rommertz, and a highly representative selection of instrumental numbers.

THE CONCERT SEASON.

Mr. Max Strakosch has engaged Mme. Arabella Goddard for the Titiens Concerts. Herr Bischoff, Mr. Tom Karl, Signor Orlandini, and M. Sauret are to complete the *ensemble*....Mr Thomas announces that subscriptions will now be received at Steinway Hall for the approaching symphony concerts, the first of which take place on Nov. 13. During the series the Ninth Symphony will be performed with the co-operation of the New York Oratorio Society.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. Harry Watkins commenced his engagement last evening at the Grand Opera-house in the drama entitled "The Pioneer Patriot, or the Dawn of Liberty." The piece, which is a good deal of the sensational type, had a very long run, we are told, when originally produced in New-York. Mr. Watkins in the rôle of *Joco* has ample scope for good "character acting," and he makes the best use of his opportunities. Miss Laura Don and Mr. Joseph Wheelock fill important rôles, and the drama is cast satisfactorily throughout.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

There were several changes of programme last evening at the Olympic, and the general result was a satisfactory presentation of all the most attractive incidents in variety entertainments. Mr. J. B. Johnson, the champion swimmer, then commenced his engagement, and went through a number of those surprising feats which have made his name famous. The Carlo family continue to offer their wonderful gymnastic acts, and establish a pretty fair claim to be considered what they describe themselves, the best gymnasts in the world. After a great number of variety scenes of much merit, matters were brought to a conclusion by a brisk comic sketch.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

The burlesque shooting match between the Mulligan and Skidmore Guards, which has heretofore won such favor with the frequenters of the Comique, was repeated last night without any perceptible abatement of success. A drama bearing the title "Hearts of Oak" varied the entertainment and gained no stinted applause. There was a large audience, and it dispersed, as usual, well satisfied.

FIRE ISLAND.

SURF HOTEL, Monday, Sept. 13, 1875.

The weather has never been more delightful, and the sea-breezes never so invigorating, as during the past week on Fire Island. Several families which left for home in New-York about the 1st instant have since returned with their children, finding how soon the close atmosphere of the City told on the health of the little ones. Yesterday there were no fewer than 175 guests in the hotel—pretty good for the middle of September. Mr. Sammis proposes to keep his house open till the 1st of October, and consequently people who wish to run down for another "breath of fresh air" before the season closes have a good opportunity for doing so. There is no pleasanter time in all the year at Fire Island than the present. Among the arrivals during the last few days at the hotel are the following:

D. L. Boardman, Troy; George Merritt, New-York; William Allen Johnson, Salisbury, Conn.; H. J. Storrs, New-York; George Palen, Jr., New-York; Henry Bergh, New-York; C. H. S. Williams and wife, Poughkeepsie; A. M. Lindsay and family, Rochester; R. M. Lindsay and family, Scranton, Penn.; Mrs. Macauley, New-York; John Ballard, New York; Frank E. Morgan, New-York; William Mitchell, Jr., New-York; F. F. Dickinson, New-York; L. G. Bigelow and wife, New-York; John M. Kirk, New-York; George H. Shreeve and wife, New-York; J. B. Small and family, New-York; C. H. Bachem, New-York; George S. Frazer and wife, New-York; W. Gilson, New-York; N. P. Stanton, New-York; F. W. Peck and family, Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Stimson, New-York; James Gallatin, Jr., and family, New-York; Rev. William A. Newbold, New-York; C. M. McKerson, Canandaigua; A. Bennett and family, New-York; Charles Beadell, New-York; Mrs. G. B. Ferris, New-York; J. F. Hume and family, Poughkeepsie; Joseph S. Burr and wife, Philadelphia; D. Lydig and wife, New-York; J. Hooker Hamersley, New-York; Miss Hamersley, New-York; Mrs. F. G. Le Roy and family, Tarrytown; J. V. Meserole and family, New-York; Bowles Colgate and family, New-York; Miss Shields, New-York; George Palin and wife, New-York; Dr. Wallace and family, Brooklyn; James W. Fuller, Troy; J. T. Underhill, New-York; Charles R. Westbrook, Ogdensburg; William Jagger, Jr., and wife, New-York; Edmund Norton, Chicago; N. Luquer and wife, Brooklyn; B. F. Rice, New-York; William Davis, New-York; Mrs. A. Betz, New-York; David Trubel and wife, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. Van Kleeck and wife, New-York; Hy. W. Hibby, New-York; Mrs. Richard Busteed, New-York; Miss Busteed, New-York; Hon. F. Carrol Brewster and family, Philadelphia.

SETTLING A RAILROAD DIFFICULTY.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—It is understood here that the fight which so long continued between the St. Louis and South-eastern and the Louisville and Nashville Railroads, in the matter of cutting rates between here and Nashville and Nashville and Louisville, is in a fair way for adjustment. It is expected that the officers of the roads will hold a conference this week and cease hostilities.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Letcher has been nominated by the Democrats for the Virginia House of Delegates.

The Democrats seem to recognize ex-Gov. David S. Reid as their leader in the North Carolina Constitutional Convention.

The Democratic politicians crowded around Jeff. Davis in Missouri. Gen. Shields, who could not go, sent by letter his compliments and congratulations to the "ex-chieftain."

Judge Pershing gave no indication of his political views in acknowledging the serenade tendered him by his Democratic friends in Pottsville, Penn., on Saturday evening. He was profuse in thanks for the compliments, but dumb on inflation.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* urges that the South, having conceded the Speakership of the House to the North, should claim the Clerkship, and presents Hon. G. M. Adams for the position as the choice of the Kentucky delegation.

Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, has written a long letter, in which he insists that the financial question must be left out of the issues of the next national campaign. He says that the full and complete restoration of the Government to constitutional method and honest administration should be the one prime issue in the contest.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison has written a letter to one of the Communistic labor reformers, in which he bluntly tells him that he has no fears of any bloody struggle so long as the people make their own laws, repudiate a union of Church and State, exercise liberty of speech and of the press, make their own contracts, and buy and sell according to the law of supply and demand.

The Chicago *Tribune*, with truth, says: "There may be a difference of opinion upon the part of the American people with regard to the currency question, but with regard to the public-school system and its immunity from sectarian assaults there is but one opinion among the masses. The Republican Party of New-York has expressed itself in its platform calmly, but decidedly; and if the issue is made by the Democracy, it will be met not only by the Republican Party, but by every Protestant and every liberal Catholic friend of State education."

The Chicago *Times* looks upon the action of the Pennsylvania "Democracy" in adopting the Ohio declaration of war upon the national credit as the latest and one of the most significant indications of the vigorous growth of the repudiation sentiment since its formulation by the Democratic wire-pullers in 1868. And it says: "The growth of this repudiation or bottomless debt-money sentiment since 1868 has been steady and vigorous, as all political events and appearances now combine to show. That it will 'sweep the country' in the approaching Presidential contest is not among the most improbable events of the future."

Delirious in its joy over the inflation Democrats of Pennsylvania, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "But we don't give up New-York. She can and must wheel into line." And thus it advises its party friends here: "Let the people attend to the coming State Convention at Syracuse. They have got to take hold of it by pitching the old leaders overboard. Ever since the war the national bankers, the bondholders, and the gold speculators have had control of New-York politics, but the term of their long dominion is approaching an end. Ohio has pointed the way, Pennsylvania with her gigantic strength is following in the wake, and the whole South is bringing up the rear. Wall street and Tammany Hall combined can't run the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, the farmers of the West, and the planters of the South."

OBITUARY.

REV. CHARLES C. PREST.

Rev. Charles C. Prest, ex-President of the British Wesleyan Conference, and a leading spirit of that denomination, died near London recently, at the age of sixty-nine. He entered the ministry in 1829, and continued in the itinerancy until 1857, preaching in Bristol, Manchester, Hull, London, Birmingham, and other places. In 1857 he was appointed Secretary of the Wesleyan Home Missions, where he rendered excellent service to his denomination. In 1862 he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference, in recognition of his work and character. He was an able preacher, and produced a few books of considerable merit. Several funeral services have been held.

EDWIN M'NEIL.

Edwin McNeil, President of the First National Bank of Litchfield, Conn., and formerly a prominent civil engineer, died yesterday morning at West Point, while visiting a son who is in the Military Academy there. Mr. McNeil was a leading engineer in the construction of the Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Macon and Brunswick, the New-Jersey Central, and the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railways.

WILLIAM KNAPP.

William Knapp, one of the first Abolitionists and oldest Freemasons in Massachusetts, died at Newburyport Sunday.

RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to be generally conceded that there are four great objects which are of primary importance in this enterprise, viz.: Speed, safety, satisfaction to property-holders along the line, and lastly that it shall be a paying investment.

Now I claim that the very name of rapid transit requires that speed shall be the very first thing to consider. The City already has slow transit. If millions of dollars are to be expended, it is certainly important that the transit shall be much more rapid than at present, else the people will not patronize it.

The Hawkins plan, which has been laid before the Commissioners, consists in running four parallel tracks over the centre of the street, and the trains on the inside tracks, or nearest the centre, to run without stopping, and the trains on the track next the sidewalk to stop at quarter or half-mile stations, take on and discharge passengers, then run on till abreast of one of the main trains on the inside track, when they are attached by a device already patented, and passengers can then be transferred from one train to the other through side doors, those wishing to go on beyond the next station taking the inside track, and those wishing to stop at the next station taking the other. In this way passengers may take the cars at City Hall or Chatham street and ride to Harlem in twenty minutes without being disturbed, and at the same time those who wish to ride shorter distances will be equally accommodated.

This road may be built either of wood or iron. An apparatus may be applied to make it, humanly speaking, perfectly safe.

The papers inclosed herewith refer explicitly to the other two points.

Finally, I wish to say that the building of an inferior road in such a thoroughfare as Third avenue will be an immense damage to the City, as it would forever preclude the possibility of a proper road being built. EUCLID.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT SMITH.

President Asa D. Smith, of Dartmouth College, and formerly of this City, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Vermont *Chronicle*:

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 7, 1875.

To the Editor of the Vermont Chronicle:

I cannot forbear to thank you for your excellent article on the Sabbath excursions to the Twin Mountain House. I am glad to see that it was copied in part into the *Congregationalist*, and warmly commended by the editors. It gave utterance to the views generally entertained, as far as I have learned, by good men of all denominations—lovers of their country, of Christianity, and so of the Sabbath. It has been unspeakably painful to us, amid the peacefulness of the Lord's day, brooding as a divine benediction over our quiet valley—to hear the thunder of the car-wheels and the screech of the whistle; and to know that this outrage upon the Christian sentiment of our people, and, as we think, upon one of God's ordinances, is encouraged and defended by one who ought to be the champion of better things. It grieved me, as I refused some of our students leave to go with the Sabbath-breakers, to remember who had tempted them. Your article was not a whit too plain or too pungent. It is time for all who care for the most precious interests, not of the church merely, but of the nation, to speak out. But I will not multiply words—I need not. My purpose was simply to add my protest to yours, and to say that I trust you will hold firmly the position you have taken.

A. D. SMITH.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CAPITAL REMOVAL.

WHEELING, West Va., Sept. 13.—The Supreme Court to-day announced the decision declaring the Capital Removal bill constitutional, by the unanimous opinion of the Judges.

LOCAL POLITICS.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

LARGE MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—ADDRESS BY HON. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.

The first important local rally of the campaign was held by the Republican Association of the Seventh Assembly District last evening, at the rooms of the Lincoln Club. The front of the club-house was tastefully adorned with Chinese lanterns, while the room, halls, doorways, and even the street outside, were crowded with Republican voters, whose interest in the proceedings were enthusiastic and untiring. Ex-Commissioner Van Cott presided, supported by Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, of Brooklyn, Col. Da Costa, Alderman Morris, Thomas Clark, Prof. George W. Clark, Dr. J. H. Doane, Edward Buss, Col. Shaw, and other well-known residents of the district. The following resolutions were moved by Mr. Andrew Kenniss and passed by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the Republican Association of the Seventh Assembly District heartily and most cordially indorse and accept the platform adopted by the Republicans in convention assembled at Saratoga on the 8th inst. That in the selection of Hon. Frederick W. Seward for Secretary of State, Francis E. Spinner for Controller, E. A. Merritt for Treasurer, George F. Danforth for Attorney General, O. H. P. Cornell for State Engineer, William T. Tinsley for Canal Commissioner, and Benoni I. Ives for State Prison Inspector, they have placed in the field men of whom the Republicans of the State may well feel proud, and for whom all that honestly wish for reform and an economical administration of our State affairs will vote.

Resolved, That we see in the names presented to us for our suffrages at the ensuing election men who will command the support of all intelligent voters, and to whom we promise our sincere efforts, feeling convinced that to the Republican Party alone can we look for earnest reform, a sound currency, and consequent prosperity, and that from now until the close of the polls on Nov. 2, we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means for the election of the Republican ticket.

Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott was then introduced. He said that he was glad to address the Republicans of that important district of the Metropolis under the auspices of a body like the Lincoln Club. The name of Lincoln was one which would ever be cherished by all true Republicans, and reverenced as that of the greatest and noblest of all the Presidents. Of a nature sweet and simple as that of a child, with a faith as enduring as the faith of woman, and courage that matched that of heroes, the plain, unpretending Illinois statesman lived to triumph over a combination of hostile circumstances such as the world never saw before. Placed in the highest office in the gift of his countrymen at a time when a titanic rebellion was struggling to disrupt and overthrow the Republic, surrounded by half-hearted friends and secret enemies, he triumphed successively over all, and in the end laid down his life for the nation he had done so much to save. The speaker here quoted from the late President's address on the opening of the Gettysburg Cemetery the well-known passage concerning "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people," and then went on to show the application of the sentiment to the political situation to-day. The martyr President had left his glorious work incomplete, and it was for the party which he once led to carry out in their entirety the principles which he had enunciated. The Democratic Party was unfit for this work, for it had notoriously affiliated with traitors, who for four years exhausted every means in their power to destroy the nation. Should the Government be confided to the hands of those who in its hour of greatest peril were either lukewarm or actively hostile to it? The people were asked to forgive and forget. Forgive they might, but forget never. The Republican Party had been summoned to surrender the Government to the Democracy North and South, but the Republican Party, like its great leader, had very little genius for surrendering, and proposed to fight it out at the polls. [Applause.] There was no need of entering into any discussion of the claims of the Republican Party. Its services to the nation in the days when the Democracy were whining for a dishonorable peace, were too fresh in the memories of the people to need recalling. So, too, were its equally great services in engrafting into the Constitution the fruits of that great struggle, and maintaining justice and establishing liberty over every rood of American soil. What had the gentlemen who asked the Republicans to step down and out done? What had the whole of the Democratic Party, with the honorable exception of the war Democrats, done toward preserving the national integrity? How about the Copperhead Democrats of the North? How about the Democrats in gray uniforms who shot down our boys in blue at Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness? Were theirs the hands into which to intrust the destinies of the nation? There was unquestionably at the present hour a feeling of coldness toward the Republican Party in circles which once embraced its warmest defenders. This was due to a variety of causes, chief among which was the financial and commercial depression that had succeeded the war. Trade was dull, the industries of the country were checked, and capital was anxious for the future. Every man without money or work was inclined to lay the blame upon the party in power. This was unjust to the last degree. Who was it that brought this condition of things about? Who was it that made the immense issues of paper currency from which we were suffering necessary, but the Democracy? Our present evils were the legitimate result of the Democratic rebellion, and yet that party had the sublime impudence to charge them upon the party which, when they lay supine and helpless, had come forward and saved the country. And what remedy did these sapient physicians propose? Why, the country was suffering from too much paper, and the Democratic conventions of two great States tell us that we want a larger issue of this same paper. Inflation is the national disease, and the only cure proposed by the Democracy is more inflation. In municipal politics their schemes are as obnoxious as in those of the country at large. Here in New-York they have run the City $170,000,000 in debt, and now they propose to bring back Tweed and Connolly and Tom Fields, and all the other Tammany criminals, and let them gorge themselves a second time upon the public purse. The public which these men had plundered and defrauded might forgive them, but it was asking too much to propose the reinstatement of the man who nearly bankrupted the Metropolis. The Republicans were willing to have peace and concord with the South, and bury the hatchet forever, but had hardly time to ask them to put Jeff. Davis in the Senate, or forget the difference between the gray and the blue. They could forgive with all their hearts, but they did not propose to stultify themselves by forgetting. The future of the Republican Party was to go forward, to give the people good laws, to follow Gov. Tilden in his crusade against corruption, if he will lead them, to uphold the Federal Administration in its endeavor to protect the national faith against the advances of repudiation, and to stand by the public schools and maintain their purity and non-sectarianism inviolate. [Applause.] Let it leave charlatanism in politics and ballooning in finance to the Democracy, and the people would not long hesitate which party to choose.

Passing to the ticket and platform adopted at Saratoga, the orator applauded both as the very best that could have been adopted. The platform was a platform of honesty. It meant honest money, an honest use of the people's money, an honest performance of public duties, and an honest administration of the public schools. [Applause.] Any opposition to such a platform could not live long, and was certain to be trampled upon by the people at the polls.

Col. De Courcey and Mr. George A. Schaffer followed with short speeches, after which the meeting adjourned.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

ELECTION OF ANTI-TAMMANY DELEGATES—SPEECH OF MR. THOMAS COSTIGAN.

The anti-Kelly delegates elected by the Tammany Democrats of the Fifteenth Assembly District met in convention last night at Continental Hall, Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, to elect three delegates to the Democratic Convention at Syracuse. The chair was occupied by John H. Welsh, and John Dien acted as Secretary. On motion of John T. Druhan, the following delegates and alternates were elected by acclamation: Delegates—Thomas A. Ledwith, Thomas Costigan, and Peter Radley; alternates—John Morris, Patrick Brady, and Francis Becker.

A deputation was then appointed to notify the delegates of their election and request their presence at the convention, in response to which Assemblyman Thomas Costigan entered the room and was received with hearty applause. He said that on the part of himself and his associates he accepted the trust and duty so handsomely reposed in them. The question which the Democratic Convention would be called upon to solve in regard to the City Democracy was, whether the one should absolutely dominate, or the multitude be permitted to participate in the political family council. Mr. John Kelly [hisses] had chosen to arrogate to himself all the honesty, capacity, and power of the 90,000 Democrats in this City. He [Mr. Costigan] was unwilling to concede, even to such an exemplar of virtue and all the Christian beatitudes, the monopoly of all that was good and wise in the party. 'Twere better be a Southern slave in the worst days of slaveocracy than to bear the intolerable shackles of "Boss" Kelly. [Applause.] In the last session of the Legislature representatives elected by the people and sworn to perform the duties of their office according as their best judgment might direct, were like so many puppets ordered to vote as Mr. Kelly's judgment, or, more frequently, the corrupt intrigues of the little men who surrounded him, would demand. He [the speaker] thanked God that he had refused to bow to this self-made autocrat. [Applause.] Hence, he was out of Tammany Hall. He owed nothing and proposed to pay nothing to this dark-lantern institution. The hour was not distant when 90,000 Democrats would put their foot on the one man who had so basely betrayed Democratic principles as to advocate a bill taking from the people the election of their Civil Justices, and conferring that exclusive power on an executive officer whose previous appointments were the reverse of creditable to himself or beneficial to the City. [Applause.] That the State Convention would disenthral the City Democracy from the one-man power so much decried in Grant, but so brazenly practiced by Kelly, he had no doubt. Mr. Costigan then alluded to the reduction of the laborers' wages as suicidal, and said that Tammany's defeat was foreordained when it struck down the laboring classes by whom alone it had heretofore been kept in power. In conclusion, he said that so conscious was he of the correctness of his party position that if Kelly or any other man, be he "our Cæsar" or other, should by any chicanery cheat him and his associates of their seats in the convention, they would carry the issue before the people, and, mayhap, even to a national convention.

The remarks of Assemblyman Costigan were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm, and at the conclusion of his speech the convention adjourned.

THE FIRST BANNER RAISED.

MEETING OF THE SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—RAISING OF A FLAG—ADDRESS BY GEN. ANTHON.

A regular monthly meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at their head-quarters, No. 230 Third avenue, at which Gen. William Henry Anthon, the President of the association, presided, and Mr. Alfred S. Bugbee acted as Secretary. This being the first meeting of the campaign, the principal object was to hear the report of the delegates from the Sixteenth Assembly District to the Saratoga Convention, and to celebrate the raising of a fine wire banner bearing the names of the Republican candidates nominated at Saratoga, which was thrown across Third avenue during the afternoon, and which is the first banner that has been raised in this City since the opening of the campaign. Gen. Anthon, who was one of the delegates to the State Convention, delivered a brief address, in which he reviewed the action of the convention and the claims of the candidates nominated at Saratoga to the support of the Republican voters of the City and State of New-York, calling upon them to rally to the support of the principles of that party which had saved the country when threatened by treason, and crushed out the treason which threatened it. He also paid a glowing tribute to the gentlemen nominated by the State Convention, mentioning the glittering honors which cluster around the name of the gentleman who heads the ticket—Hon. Frederick W. Seward—not only on account of the name he bore, but on account of his own merits as an honest, honorable, upright man, and one whom the Republicans of this State would delight to honor, not only for his own, but for his father's sake. He also referred to the tone and temper of the convention in another particular—in placing upon the ticket the name of Gen. Merrit, who, two years ago, went away with the Liberal Republicans, and whom they now welcomed back with honors, because they knew that his proper place was among them, and not among the Democrats; and they placed him where they did as an earnest that they were willing to, and anxious for the co-operation of all who had ever worked with them, and who had been led away by personal regard for a man whom the speaker himself found it very hard to oppose. Gen. F. E. Spinner, the candidate named for State Auditor, was also spoken of in terms of high praise, as an honest, upright man, and one who had handled millions upon millions of public money, without allowing one dollar of it to stick to his fingers. The platform adopted by the Saratoga Convention was briefly reviewed by Gen. Anthon. He then spoke of the harmony and good-will which marked the work and deliberations of the convention, which he characterized as a body of honest, intelligent men, who came there to consult the best interests of the Republican Party, and therefore of the State, and who came there untrammeled by instructions and pledges, every member free to express his opinion fully and freely upon any and every question presented for consideration, and to act independent of everybody and everything save their own conviction of right and duty, and when they left Saratoga there went from there 500 earnest, faithful men, willing to work manfully and incessantly for the triumph of the principles they had enunciated and the candidates they had put in nomination.

Mr. Herman G. Carter presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association indorse the platform and resolutions presented to the electors of this State by the convention held at Saratoga on Wednesday, Sept. 8.

Resolved, That we ratify the nominations made by the convention for State officers, composed of men of integrity, ability, and capacity, whose record in the past is a sure guarantee that they have the confidence and will command the support of the electors throughout the State.

Resolved, That the National and State Governments should be in the hands of those who have made the Constitution the charter of equal liberty, justice, reconciliation, honesty and reform, and have saved the nation during the war, and restored to the country the glory of the American name.

Resolved, That the interests of the whole nation are opposed to a further inflation of the currency, and that we are in favor of a return to specie payments at the earliest date.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the preservation of the common school system, and its unqualified maintainance by taxation.

The Secretary then read the names of thirty candidates for membership, after which the Committee on Membership reported favorably upon six candidates previously elected, when the meeting adjourned, with three cheers for the success of the Republican ticket at the approaching election. Immediately after the adjournment of the meeting the Executive Committee of the association held a meeting for the purpose of making arrangements for the vigorous prosecution of the campaign in the various districts of the Sixteenth Assembly District.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS OPPOSE INFLATION.

A special meeting of the German Democratic Central Committee was held last evening at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, with Magnus Gross presiding. Among those present were Judge Michael C. Gross, Alderman Guntzer, Assemblyman G. Hauschel, Dr. Merpie, Dr. A. Berchman, ex-School Commissioner Euring, and a large number of other prominent German Democrats. Resolutions exhorting the convention in Syracuse to reiterate its declarations of last year in all that concerned finances, banking, and currency, and earnestly protesting against inflation, were passed. Mr. Samuel Stern addressed the meeting in favor of the resolutions, and was followed by Hon. G. Hauschel, who spoke in the same strain. Other gentlemen also made remarks approving the resolutions. After the transaction of some further business in regard to routine matters, the meeting was adjourned.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The following delegates to the Democratic State Convention were elected at the Assembly Convention in Kings County last evening. One delegate from each district was also elected to the Second Judiciary Convention, which is to nominate a successor to Judge Tappan:

First District.—Delegates—John R. Kennaday, John F. Farrell, William A. Furey. Alternates—A. S. Swan, B. McGinniss, James Donohue. Judiciary—James B. Craig.

Second District.—Delegates—Hugh McLaughlin, William A. Fowler, H. J. Forker. Alternates—J. B. Woodward, Thomas Carroll, John Baker. Judiciary—Edgar M. Cullen and Charles H. Quentes.

Third District.—Delegates—Thomas Kinsella, Michael Coffey, William D. Veeder. Alternates—Thomas A. Wilson, William H. Collins, Charles O'Neil. Judiciary—William J. Osbourne.

Fourth District.—Delegates—A. R. Brinkerhoff, James Rorke, John Delmar. Alternates—Matthew W. Cole, Thomas Bracken, John H. O'Rorke. Judiciary—William O. Osbourne.

Fifth District.—Delegates—William C. Kingsley, Thomas M. Riley, Thomas Murphy. Alternates—William A. Powers, P. J. Doyle, H. Mitchell. Judiciary—S. M. Ostrander, John Courtney.

Sixth District.—Delegates—Charles Kiehl, Ludwig Semler, Dr. William B. Hurd. Alternates—Ed. Neville, H. L. Guck, Zachariah Voorhees. Judiciary—D. Birdsall, J. K. Wilds.

Seventh District.—Delegates—Moses Kessell, John Creamer, Martin Doyle. Alternates—None. Judiciary—John Linskey.

Eighth District.—Delegates—P. Ennis, B. Silverman, Peter Reiter. Alternates—Anthony Becntold, Edwin Zobles, Robert Jael. Judiciary—Lawrence Whitenill.

There were no returns from the Ninth District.

LIQUOR AND POLITICS.

The Liquor-dealers' Protective Association held a meeting last evening at Masonic Hall, and adopted a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee, composed of three members of the Executive Committee, to attend the State Convention of the Democrats at Syracuse, and endeavor to have a plank inserted in the platform looking to the better protection of the liquor-dealing interests. The Chairman, Mr. Cunningham, resigned the chair temporarily to speak in support of the motion. He said that it was clearly the duty of the association to watch closely the proceedings of all political bodies, and to support only the candidates of the party giving assurances of aid in the repeal of obnoxious laws and the enactment of ones more conducive to the interests of the liquor dealers. They should set aside all political feelings and prejudices, and stand as a bulwark against all oppression, no matter from what party. Last year a fair and just Excise law would have been passed had it not been for the action of a few recreant Democrats, from whom was expected the most aid in the promotion of the measure.

THE LIGHTNING MAIL TRAIN.

FIRST TRIP OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S FAST TRAIN TO THE WEST—A MAIL OF OVER TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND NEWSPAPERS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 13.—The first of the fast mail trains to the West left Jersey City this morning at 4:50 o'clock over the Pennsylvania Railroad, carrying for the first time newspapers to cities west of Philadelphia. No mails were, however, taken, as the arrangements with the postal authorities were not completed. As already announced, the Post Office had entered into an agreement with the New-York Central to run a fast mail train to the West as far as Chicago, but the people of St. Louis expressing dissatisfaction at Chicago being made the terminus of the fast mail route, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company made overtures to the Postmaster General to carry the mails to the West as far as St. Louis, thereby covering a large extent of territory not contemplated originally by the Postmaster General. This led to a rivalry between the two great railroad companies, which will result, or rather has resulted, in a division of the mails to the West, the New York Central taking those for Chicago and all places east of it, while the Pennsylvania Road will take the mails for all points west of Chicago as far as St. Louis. The New York Central not being ready to start, however, before Thursday next, the Postmaster General declined to give any mails to the Pennsylvania Road before that day, so that each could commence at the same time. The Pennsylvania Company received only thirteen days' notice, and within that brief period they built an excellent postal and baggage car, which, with a palace car belonging to Mr. A. J. Cassatt, began the trip to the West this morning. The baggage car left Jersey City with 23,590 newspapers, 10,900 of which were dropped at Newark, some at Elizabeth, and some at other stations along the line to Philadelphia, where over 14,000 were left, making altogether 25,070 papers dropped between Jersey City and Philadelphia. The remainder, 3,500, were for places west of Philadelphia. When the newspaper express train was started for Philadelphia about eighteen months ago, only 3,000 New-York papers were taken by the train; but, notwithstanding the increase which has taken place in the newspaper express business, it is said that the speculation has not been a very lucrative one for the express company.

The postal car as well as the baggage car was built by the company at their workshops in Altoona. The first named is 50 feet in length, and is fitted up in a style suited to the requirements of a post office. It is divided into three compartments. The first contains forty-six large receptacles, each large enough to hold the contents of a mail-bag. They are intended for large cities and towns, and can be opened at the back, to which mail-bags can be attached to receive the contents of each receptacle. The second compartment contains sixty boxes of a smaller capacity than those in the first, and are intended for smaller cities and towns. The third compartment contains 975 letter-boxes for way stations, and attached to this is a small room neatly fitted up for the postal agent. The baggage or newspaper car is 40 feet in length. All mail matter, as well as newspapers, is first received here and then taken to the postal car for distribution.

Mr. Samuel Carpenter, General Eastern Passenger Agent, and Mr. George W. Baker, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Division, accompanied the train yesterday, and had general charge of the arrangements, which were carried out in an efficient and business-like manner.

The fast mail train of the Central Road is to leave the Grand Central Depot at 4:15 A. M., and to catch this train newspapers must dispatch their packages at 3:30 at latest, while the boat to meet the Pennsylvania train will not leave Cortlandt Street Ferry until 4:30 A. M. Publishers can catch this train by sending their packages from the office at 4:20, making a difference of fifty minutes in favor of the Pennsylvania line, and they reach Chicago only two minutes later than the New-York Central train.

To-day's train made the trip to West Philadelphia in two hours and thirty-five minutes, reaching the latter place at 7:15, New-York time. It made no stoppages at any of the stations, throwing off at each place as it passed several bundle of papers. The train, No. 27, was in charge of Conductor Samuel Knowles, and the engine, No. 699, was run by Engineer Al Herbert. The baggage car was in charge of Charles Nichols. When the train reached Philadelphia two additional parlor cars were attached to it for the accommodation of a delegation from that city. Mr. D. M. Boyd, the General Passenger Agent of the company, and Mr. William M. Wallington, the Southern agent, joined the train at this point, together with several newspaper representatives. The train arrived at Harrisburg at 10:20, Pittsburg time, making the journey from Philadelphia, 105 miles, in three hours.

ARRIVAL AT PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 13.—At Harrisburg the engine was changed and the sleeping cars switched off. Mr. McCrea, Superintendent of the Middle Division, here joined the party, accompanied by several representatives of the press from Baltimore and Washington. After a delay of ten minutes the train started for Altoona, where it arrived at 2:10 P. M., making the distance, 112 miles, in three hours and a half. There twenty minutes were allowed for dinner, and at 2:30 the journey was resumed. After a pleasant trip over the Alleghanies and through a picturesque country, the train arrived at Pittsburg at 6 o'clock P. M., making the 117 miles from Altoona in three and a half hours. The party became divided, one section proceeding by the Panhandle Railroad to Columbus and Cincinnati, and another to Chicago, via the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A FATHER TRIES TO KILL HIS CHILDREN AND THEN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A terrible tragedy occurred in the town of Venice, in this county, yesterday. At about 6 o'clock A. M. Harrison Andrews, aged about fifty, went to the sleeping-room of his son, aged nineteen, who was asleep, and dealt him two murderous blows with a hatchet. The second blow crushed through the skull and probably injured the brain. He then aroused his two daughters, and shot Mary through the abdomen with a revolver, inflicting a severe, though not necessarily fatal, wound. The girls escaped from the house and aroused the neighbors. Andrews then poured a quantity of oil on the carpet and set fire to the house, and ended by committing suicide, shooting himself through the head. The neighbors extinguished the fire and procured medical attendance for the wounded. The son will hardly recover. No motive for the atrocious deed is known. Andrews had a violent and ungovernable temper.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

QUEBEC, Sept. 13.—Mr. Ford, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Darmstadt, appointed agent on the commission shortly to meet at Halifax, under the Washington treaty, to determine the amount to be paid by Americans for the use of the Canadian fisheries, and Mr. Bergne, of the Foreign Office, appointed Secretary to Mr. Ford, for the same commission, were passengers by the steam-ship Polynesian. They will leave to-morrow for Ottawa, to make the necessary arrangements and prepare the case on the part of Great Britain.

ARREST OF CAPT. LAWRENCE'S MURDERER.

District Attorney Downey on Sunday evening received a telegraphic dispatch from the Police authorities of Philadelphia announcing that Delaney, the murderer of Capt. Leverett Lawrence, of the schooner Joseph E. Potts, in Cow Bay, on Friday evening, Aug. 20, had been arrested in that city. He at once dispatched Officer Smith, of his own office, and Marshal Schundt, with the boy Harris, who was on the schooner at the time of the murder, to Philadelphia, and last evening received a dispatch informing him that Harris had fully identified the man who had been arrested as the murderer. The prisoner, whose name is now ascertained to be M. N. Delaney, will arrive in Flushing this morning, in charge of the officers, and will probably have an immediate examination. He has already been indicted.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION RECEPTION.

The first monthly reception of the Young Men's Christian Association since the close of the Summer vacation was given last evening to the members and their friends. The entertainment of the occasion consisted of a grand magical soirée by Prof. George Harts, who performed twelve tricks concluding with the clever illusion entitled the "Indian Box Mystery." During the months of July and August the association building underwent thorough renovation, and some of the class-rooms were altered and enlarged. The gymnasium and bowling-alleys were open to visitors last evening, and will be ready for practice by members to-day. The classes in book-keeping, writing, and other branches of study will resume on Oct. 1.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKETERS.

THE TOURNAMENT BETWEEN THE HALIFAX AND THE PHILADELPHIA ELEVENS OPENED YESTERDAY—THE SCORE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 13, 1875.

To-day was the first of the Grand International Cricket Tournament, which was inaugurated with a match between the Canadian and Philadelphia teams. The club-ground at Nicetown was in excellent condition, the sod having been perfectly prepared in anticipation of the coming event. Additional stands had been erected for spectators, and the club-houses and reserved pavilion were decorated with the American and English flags and escutcheons. The weather was all that lovers of cricket could desire—fleecy rifts of cloud shielded the players from the dazzling sun-rays, and the atmosphere was just cool enough to be comfortable. The Canadian Team is composed of handsome, loose-limbed athletes, who have been carefully selected from the best clubs in the Dominion, while the Philadelphia twelve comprises the finest players the Merion, Germantown, and Young America Clubs can produce. Hassler's Military Band was in attendance, and played the national airs of America and England and operatic selections during the day. Rev. Mr. Thomas Phillipps and Mr. A. W. Powell were unable to come on to this city with the Canadian twelve as previously arranged, and Mr. Eberts, of Chatham, and Mr. Lang, of Whitby, Ontario, supplied their places, Mr. Armstrong acting as Captain, instead of Mr. Phillipps. Major Morris was unaccountably absent, and Mr. G. Powell, of Ottawa, occupied his position temporarily.

The Philadelphians won the toss, and elected to go in first, Capt. Newhall at 12:30 sending Frank Brewster to the northern wicket, while he assumed the defense of the opposite one against the bowling of Eberts, Kearney bowling from the southern end. George Newhall opened the game by scoring a single on the third ball delivered, and Brewster aided him to run up the score to 10 before George was run out, a tip to short slip being quickly and cleverly returned to Armstrong, the wicket-keeper. John Hargreaves supplied his place, and played a very pretty inning, scoring 13 before he was caught on the thirty-first over by C. Powell, at short slip, off Kearney's bowling. In the meantime Brewster had been caught at slip by Spragge, after making 8 runs, when the score stood at 21, and Robert Newhall, after making a four and a single, hit his wicket while playing back to one of Kearney's well-pitched balls. Large took Bob's place, and played carefully and well, scoring 18 before he was run out by an unfortunate error in judgment. Dan Newhall had taken John Hargreaves' place at the wicket, and doughty deeds were expected; but the second ball he received he tipped into Spragge's hands at slip, and retired with an ignominious "duck's egg" against his name and fame. Tom Hargreaves, who went next to the wicket, narrowly escaped being run out before he received a ball; but he played carefully, and saw Larges and Caldwell sent home before the dinner-bell sounded—92 runs for 7 wickets. Loper Baird succeeded Caldwell, and his first effort was a straight drive for four, off M'Lean, followed by a single. Hargreaves played Eberts' next over magnificently, defending his wicket against four superbly-pitched balls. Baird's off stump was taken by McLean when he had scored 11 runs. C. Newhall followed; Tom Hargreaves made a four hit, and the next ball was caught at slip by Spragge off Eberts—111 runs for 9 wickets. R. Pease went in next, and received a "rib-roaster" that stretched him upon the sward for a few minutes. C. Newhall was retired with a round O against his name, and Meade followed. He made four singles, gave several chances, and finally lost his mid-stump to McLean, closing the inning for 117 runs.

The Canadians sent Armstrong and McLean to the wickets against the bowling of C. Newhall at the southern and S. Meade the northern end. Newhall opened the game, and his third ball sent Armstrong's leg-stump in the air. Kearney followed, and McLean put four twos together in rapid succession, though the bowling was excellent, and the fielding far superior to that of the visitors. Kearney batted steadily and well, and scored two doubles and a single ere Meade took his leg stump with a clean ball in the twenty-first over. A. J. Greenfield succeeded him, but was not able to do more than defend his wicket until three maiden overs had been bowled. Then McLean got 4 for a splendid drive off Meade, Greenfield put a few together in first-class style, and McLean cut a capital 4 off C. Newhall; and then, in the twenty-seventh over, Dan Newhall was substituted in the place of Meade as bowler. The first ball (underhand slow) he delivered McLean drove straight into his hands—and it was held. He retired for 18 runs, well earned. Whalen went in next, drove a slow for 4, and next ball was caught by Meade at long field off. Eberts followed, and, after scoring 1 and accompanying Greenfield on a tour for 3, played steadily for safety until the stumps were drawn at 5:35—44 runs for four wickets. The game will commence at 11 A. M. to-morrow, and will probably be finished.

PHILADELPHIA—FIRST INNING.

G. Newhall, run out	4	T. Hargreaves, c. Spragge, b. Eberts	32
F. Brewster, c. Spragge, b. Eberts	8	R. Caldwell, b. Eberts	10
J. Hargreaves, c. Powell, b. Kearney	13	L. Baird, b. McLean	11
R. Newhall, hit wicket, b. Kearney	5	C. Newhall, l. b. w. b. Eberts	0
J. Large, run out	18	R. Pease, not out	2
D. Newhall, c. Spragge, b. Whelan	0	S. Meade, b. McLean	4
		Wides, 2; byes, 4; leg byes, 4; no balls, 0	10
Total			117

CANADIAN TEAM—FIRST INNING.

Players. How Out.	Runs
F. W. Armstrong, b. C. Newhall	0
C. McLean, c. and b. D. Newhall	18
E. Kearney, b. S. Meade	5
A. J. Greenfield, not out	14
J. W. Whalen, C. Meade, b. D. Newhall	4
—— Eberts, not out	1
Total	42

Wide, 1; bye, 1.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

CANADA.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No. Balls.
Eberts	108	36	7	4	0	0
Kearney	72	19	9	2	1	0
Whelan	32	18	2	1	0	0
Brodie	20	12	0	0	1	0
McLean	51	23	4	2	0	0

BASE-BALL.

The champion Flyaway Club, of this City, played their first game in this vicinity since their return from their recent victorious tour through the interior of New-York State, on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the newly-organized Active Club, of this City, being their opponents. Although the Flyaways played with three of their second nine, they had an easy time in defeating the Actives. The game continued for two hours, and was won by the Flyaways by a score of 17 to 2.

At a game played in Brooklyn, between the Astor and Frankfort Clubs, the latter were victorious by a score of 14 to 10.

There will be a professional game on the Union Grounds in Brooklyn to-morrow afternoon between the Atlantics and Mutuals. On Thursday the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Mutuals will play there.

The Secretaries of the Flyaway, Olympic, (of Manhattanville,) Keystone, Chatham, and Alaska Amateur Clubs, all of this City, will hold a meeting at No. 230 Third avenue this evening to select ten players to contend against the Brooklyn ten in a contest for superiority of play, entitled New-York vs. Brooklyn.

At Rochester yesterday the Live Oaks, of Lynn, Mass., defeated the Rochesters by a score of 9 to 7.

A ROMAN WRESTLING MATCH.

In compliance with the challenge of Prof. Miller, the champion of Australia, and the acceptance thereof by Mr. Andre Christol, the champion of France, these gentlemen met at the office of the *Turf, Field, and Farm* yesterday afternoon to settle the preliminaries. The announcement of the meeting drew together all the wrestling celebrities at present in the City, including the famous Prof. Bauer and his pupil Emile Regnier. It was agreed that Prof. Miller and Andre Christol shall wrestle five bouts, best three in five falls to win, in the Greco-Roman style, for $500 a side and the championship of America, the match to come off early in October in this City. After exchanging their views in regard to the contest, Mr. F. J. Engelhardt was requested to draw up articles of agreement, which will be signed on Wednesday morning, and the money will be put up.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT NEWPORT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13.—At the grounds of the Narragansett Gun Club, Newport, this afternoon, the match for the $250 cup, offered by the President, J. G. Bennett, ten birds, was a tie between Van Buren and C. Livingston, each killing nine. On shooting off the tie Van Buren won.

The sweepstakes between seven members, seven birds, resulted in a tie between J. P. Grunde, Van Buren, and Heckscher, each killing six birds. Van Buren won on shooting off the tie.

THE RUNNING MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The entries for the first day of the running meeting at Fleetwood Park closed at Johnson's yesterday. The first contest, a selling race for two-year olds, did not fill, and a handicap of a mile and one-eighth for all ages has been substituted, to close at 2 P. M. to-day. The second race, mile heats, for all ages, has the following three entries, viz.: Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, 4 years, 108 pounds; Bougnrum & Byrnes' b. f. Vernango, 3 years, 92 pounds, and L. A. Hitchcock's br. f. Lutetia H., 4 years, 105 pounds. The third race, a hurdle handicap of a mile and a half, has the following six: Moonstone, 158 pounds; Coronet, 155 pounds; Cariboo, 153 pounds; Vesuvius, 132 pounds; Modoc, 130 pounds, and Busy Bee, 122 pounds. The races will commence at 3 P. M., and will be under the management of Capt. William M. Conner.

MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE FIRST BRIGADE AT CREEDMOOR RANGE—SOME OF THE BEST SCORES.

The right wings of the several regiments of the First Brigade who had not previously recorded fifty per cent. in the second and third classes, practiced at Creedmoor yesterday. The ranges covered were 100 and 150, and 300 and 400 yards. The regiments represented were: Twelfth, fifty-four men, under command of Capt. Victor Herb; Adjt. W. H. Murphy, Inspector of Rifle Practice. Twenty-second, seventy-five men, commanded by Capt. R. Kelly Styles; Capt. Loomis, Inspector of Rifle Practice. Sixty-ninth, forty-eight men, Capt. Cushing, commanding; Capt. Carton, Inspector of Rifle Practice. Seventy-first, forty-six men, under command of Lieut. Wilson; Lieut. Sturcke, Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice; and Seventy-ninth, sixty-six men, Capt. Alonzo Dutch, commanding; Capt. Joseph Ross, Inspector of Rifle Practice. As there was no field officer present Capt. W. C. Clark, of Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, took command of the brigade detachment. Major Henry Fulton, Brigade Inspector, superintended the firing. The number who qualified in the third class were apportioned as follows: Twelfth, twenty-nine men; Twenty-second, thirty-six men; Sixty-ninth, fifteen men; Seventy-first, nineteen men, and Seventy-ninth, twenty-nine men.

The ammunition used by the troops was of a very inferior quality, and there is danger that the marksmen will injure their eyesight by its use. The attention of the authorities had previously been called to it, and better ammunition was promised, but the manufacturers failed to make their contract good.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hon. John Ireland has accepted a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of Texas.

Rev. Dong Gong, a Chinese missionary, is laboring among his countrymen in Portland, Oregon.

Postmaster General Jewell spent Sunday at his home in Connecticut, and left for Washington yesterday.

Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, has appointed John A. Finch to represent the State at the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners in this City on the 20th inst.

Capt. Richard Pope, who lights the street-lamps in Plymouth, Mass., is seventy-eight years old, but regularly goes his rounds, involving a daily walk of eight miles.

Hon. S. M. Fite, who was elected to Congress in the Fourth Tennessee District, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. W. Head, is lying very ill, without much hope of recovery.

The Chicago *Tribune* is talking about "the late Speaker McGuin, of New-York." Such ignorance concerning one of our great men in a paper usually so well informed is to be deplored.

The Chicago *Tribune* intimates that the real reason why Jeff. Davis did not go to Winnebago County was a little difference of opinion about the value of his services. He wanted $500; the Agricultural Society thought $400 enough.

Gen. Longstreet has bought land near Gainesville, Ga., and will shortly move his family thither. A Southern correspondent says that the people are disposed to give him a cordial reception, notwithstanding his recent political course.

Capt. James Iredell Waddell, formerly of the Shenandoah, is now in command of one of the Pacific Mail steamers, and the Raleigh (N. C.) *News* says that he is the only one of the old Southern officers of the Navy who is now in charge of a vessel.

Having read that the Mormons would tender John D. Lee a banquet, the Salt Lake *Herald* says that as the said Lee is closely confined in the Penitentiary in that City, if anybody in Utah tenders him a banquet it will be his custodians, who have had him in charge for nearly a year.

E. P. Weston succeeded in walking 100 miles in twenty-one hours, thirty minutes, and fifteen seconds, in New-Haven, Conn., last week, having rested three times, consuming in all forty-two minutes two seconds. The track measured two-sevenths of mile and his quickest circuit was three minutes two seconds.

South Deerfield, Mass., is genuinely shocked at the discovery that the late George W. Bardwell, who died on the 4th, and was a member of the Legislature of 1873, and a man long prominent in the church and community, had been guilty of forgery in several cases, and of the gravest business deception, his irregularities extending back for several years.

THE NEWARK EXPOSITION.

FORMAL OPENING TO-MORROW EVENING—A BRILLIANT DISPLAY PROMISED.

The Newark Industrial Exposition will be opened in the handsome Exposition buildings in Mechanic street, Newark, to-morrow evening. The prospect is that the display will be unusually large and fine. The building has been handsomely fitted up, and applications for space, more numerous than those received for last year's exposition, have been received from all parts of the State. The exhibitors are rather tardy, however, in sending their goods forward, and Mr. Holbrook, the Secretary, informed a TIMES reporter last evening that it would possibly be two weeks before the exposition would get under full headway. Last year the exposition was open for three months and three days, and from the increased brilliancy of the anticipated display it is thought that the one about to open will continue in public favor for even a greater length of time. Articles will be placed on exhibition by all the exhibitors of last year, and additional attractions are expected from manufacturers and tradesmen who have heretofore had nothing on exhibition in the institute. The New-York Plow Company have arranged a very attractive display of the articles of their manufacture. The New-Brunswick Carpet Company and a carpet company doing business in Little Falls have applied each for 75 by 15 feet of space in the rooms. The shawl manufacturers of Paterson are also preparing their fabrics for exhibition, and the Trenton rubber manufacturers have already placed their goods on exhibition. All the great industries of the State will be represented; and the processes of manufacture practically shown by the machinery in the building. The programme arranged for to-morrow evening is an unusually attractive one. Vocal and instrumental music of a high order is promised. Gov. Bedle, who has signified his intention to be present, will deliver an address.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

WHAT A LETTER-CARRIER FOUND IN JERSEY STREET—NOT HUMAN REMAINS, BUT A RAG-PICKER'S HOARD OF BONES.

On Friday evening last a letter-carrier, while going his rounds, found occasion to enter a yard in Jersey street, a narrow lane running from No. 127 Crosby street into Mulberry. A most disagreeable smell assailing his nostrils, he looked around for the cause, and discovered, to his intense horror, what appeared to him to be a portion of a human skull, and other bones, lying partially concealed among a lot of dirt and rubbish. Confident that he had discovered evidence of some awful tragedy, and that perhaps the house to which this yard was attached was a den of assassins, the amazed and affrighted carrier retreated from the premises, and hastily proceeded to the corner of Houston and Crosby streets, where he met Roundsman McLaughlan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, to whom he imparted the facts of his discovery. The officer proceeded to the place indicated by his excited informant, but, not being well versed in the science of anatomy, failed to form a decided opinion as to whether a fragment of flat bone pointed out by the carrier was a portion of a human cranium or not. Leaving another officer to guard the place and to prevent the escape of the inmates of the house, McLaughlan went to the station-house and informed Capt. Allaire of the facts. A surgeon was summoned, and after examining the bones, about two cart loads of which had been found in the meantime in the adjoining yards, Nos. 6, 8, and 12, spoiled what had promised to develop into a first-class sensation, by pronouncing them the bones of cattle. The persons on whose premises they were found are all Italians, and professional rag-pickers. On being questioned as to the manner in which they came into the possession of such a large quantity of bones, one of them told a rather amusing story. He states that while plying his vocation in the vicinity of South Fifth avenue and Broome street some days ago, he had entered a building lot in which a foundation was being excavated, to pick up anything he might chance to find in the way of junk. Seeing some bones sticking out of the clay, he drew them out with his hook, and in doing so found an apparently inexhaustible mine of bones—in fact, to him a veritable Big Bonanza. Proceeding hastily to Jersey street, he told two or three other rag-pickers of his wonderful discovery, and at once succeeded in forming a joint stock mining company for "working the claim." They went there in the dead of the night and filled several bags, making an equal distribution. The question as to how the bones came to be deposited in this lot still remains a mystery. The theory which has gained most credence is that the old building which formerly stood on the lot was at one time used as a slaughter-house, and that the bones had been deposited in the subcellar to be sold, and had been forgotten by the owners.

THE RED CLOUD COMMISSION.

A BEEF CONTRACTOR EXAMINED—THE PROFITS OF A SINGLE CONTRACT—THE INDIANS CHRONIC GRUMBLERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Red Cloud Commission expect to finish their examination of witnesses in Washington by the close of the present week. Mr. Samuel Walker will continue his testimony this evening. Prof. Marsh and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith were present at the commission-rooms to-day. The latter will some time this week occupy less than an hour in making his statement. Prof. Marsh desires the personal attendance of several more witnesses, among them Mr. Brevier, now in Michigan, who was telegraphed for this morning. Mr. Brevier has sent a statement, but Prof. Marsh desires him to be interrogated. No more witnesses are to be examined besides those already summoned, unless names be furnished during the day.

Mr. Bosler, a beef contractor, was examined to-day as to the purchase and delivery of cattle by him under the Foreman contract for the year ending with the 30th of June last. The entire number of cattle purchased was 29,826; the number delivered at the Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and other agencies was 28,606; the difference between these amounts having been lost by stampedes, theft of Indians, &c. For the cattle delivered the Government paid $700,850; the cost of the catte, with the expenses of delivery, was $551,851, and on deducting the interest on account and incidental expenses, there was a net balance of profit to the contractors of $180,000. With regard to the contract for 1873, every head of cattle receipted for was delivered.

Mr. Bosler was questioned in regard to the weight of cattle delivered, manner of keeping cattle through the Winter, &c. He sometimes bid rather high, he said, for beef contracts, because he had but few competitors. There are few competitors, first, because it takes a large amount of capital to fulfill contracts, and second, because there are but few who have had any experience in such business. He always paid cash on delivery. He never paid any money to prevent others from bidding, and never heard of a lowest bidder being bought off.

Dr. C. C. Cox, of this city, who was one of the special Commissioners appointed in 1874 to negotiate with the Sioux Indians, relative to the surrender of their hunting privileges in Nebraska, testified, that soon after he returned home, Secretary Delano wrote him asking him if he had seen anything wrong in the matter of rations, and he replied that he had not. In his letter he spoke of the samples of flour shown him by Col. Long, which he (Col. Long) pronounced unfit for use. He spent an hour or so at Yellow Hair's camp and took tea with him. They had short-cake, which was rather dark and heavy, but still tasted good as he was hungry and tired. He was in a delicate state of health at the time, and it produced no injurious result that he could discover. He would regard such cake as inferior if found on a table in Washington. He asked if he might give his impressions of what he saw in the Indian country, and permission being given he said he never heard an Indian complain of the quality of articles furnished him. There was great complaint in council, and no Indian could speak without arraigning the Great Father for violating treaties. The Indians were chronic grumblers, and in his opinion a little less indulgence and a little more authority by the Government would be better for both the Indians and the Government.

ARMY REUNIONS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The arrangements for the ninth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held in this city Wednesday and Thursday of this week, are now complete. They are of the most elaborate character. President Grant, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and Hooker, Chief Justice Waite, ex-Treasurer Spinner, Gov. Tilden, and many other distinguished military and civic officials and citizens will be present. The American Rifle Team are to be the guests of the city. The business meeting of the society will be held on Wednesday, and Col. George J. Waterman, of Chicago, will deliver the address on Wednesday evening at the Opera-house. On Thursday morning the visitors will go to Trenton Falls, the Remington Armory, and other points of interest. There will be a grand parade and review by the President and military gentlemen. In the evening there will be a magnificent reception at the Opera-house. The reunion will attract some of the most prominent officers and citizens of the Union to Utica.

REUNION OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE VETERANS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 13.—Gen. Samuel A. Duncan, of New-York, has been invited to deliver an oration, and George A. Marden a poem, on the occasion of the reunion of the New-Hampshire Veterans. Gens. Hancock, Butler, Burnside, Banks, Devens, Hawley, Paine, and others have been invited.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire which Fire Marshal Keady pronounces to be of incendiary origin, broke out yesterday morning at No. 153 Twenty-fifth street, Brooklyn, in a building owned and occupied by Henry Breling. The flames spread to the adjoining house, No. 155, owned by Edward Clear, and occupied by the families of William Tracey and Edward Randall. The fire was brought under control and extinguished after an hour's severe labor on the part of the firemen. The losses and insurances are as follows: No. 153, Henry Breling, loss, $600; insured for $4,000 in the Connecticut Insurance Company. No. 155, Edward Clear, owner, $1,000; fully insured in the Montauk Insurance Company of Brooklyn. No. 155, William Tracey and George Randall, occupants; $275 on furniture; no insurance. No arrests have yet been made.

A fire in Perry's Block, in Claremont, N. H., yesterday morning, caused losses aggregating from $6,000 to $8,000. The building was occupied by J. W. Jewett, grocer; F. Haubrick, ready-made clothing dealer; Dean Brothers, cigar manufacturers; William Coffrin, photographer, and the Masonic Hall. All were insured excepting Coffrin, who loses most of his stock.

A two-story frame building, occupied by W. Gelinas, at Three Rivers, Quebec, and seven other buildings were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss is 15,000. Gelinas is insured in the Imperial and North British and Mercantile offices.

The insurance on the stock of Parker, Harrison & Co.'s spice mills at Cincinnati, Ohio, burned on Sunday, is $18,000, distributed between the Millville, of New-Jersey; the Union, of Buffalo, and several Western companies.

THE VILLAINOUS DAY of wretched metal finger-pad and iron-hoop trusses has reached its sunset. The comfortable ELASTIC TRUSS, No. 683 Broadway, sold cheap is adopted throughout the land. Always retains severest ruptures.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Ivory in coral set,
When 'twixt parties' lips you see,
SOZODONT, 'tis safe to bet,
Beautifies the ivory.

Gentlemen's Hats. Fall style for 1875. are ready for inspection and sale. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 120 Broadway, is prepared to make Loans upon bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will be furnished with forms and full information, and their business facilitated without charge, except legal expenses for examination of Title. This Society also issues the most desirable forms of policies upon selected lives, including the Tontine Savings Fund Plan, by which, during the past six years, surplus has been accumulated greater than by any plan heretofore practiced. The Society has assets of twenty-eight millions of dollars, and has a cash annual income of ten millions of dollars. Its average annual business during the past five years ($44,330,658) has been greater than that of any other Company.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Lundborg's California Water For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Just the thing for travelers.

Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

DOTY—CUMINGS.—On Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 7, by Rev. J. F. Elder, Rev. ZULA DOTY to Miss M. IDA CUMINGS, all of New-York.

TURNER—GARDNER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1875, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., Miss MAMIE W., daughter of the late William Gardner, to WILLIAM E. TURNER, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—At Ogdensburg, N. Y., on the 7th inst., SUSAN HAIGHT ASHLEY, widow of the late Hon. Henry Ashley, of Catskill, in the 82d year of her age.

BAKER.—On Saturday, Sept. 11, FRANK B. BAKER, in his 23d year.

Funeral services at the residence of his brother, Charles Baker, No. 232 West 34th st., on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock.

BLACKWOOD.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 11, JANE, widow of James Blackwood, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, on arrival of the train leaving 23d st., New-York, at 11:45 A. M., and Chambers st., at 12 o'clock, noon.

BROWN.—On Monday, Sept. 13, at Hoboken, N. J., Mrs. JULIA A. BROWN, widow of Thomas D. Brown, and daughter of James Conway, of New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, Sept. 13, 1875, TIMOTHY P. CHAPMAN.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 281½ Henry st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at 4 P. M. Interment at Bridgeport, Conn.

CURRIER.—At Uniontown, N. J., on Sept. 13, at 5 P. M., EDITH, daughter of Edwin A. and Kate Currier.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUTTING.—At the residence of L. W. Badger, in Wyoming, N. J., on the 12th inst., WILLIAM G. CUTTING, of Elizabeth, N. J., aged 65 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from First Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

FERRIS.—At Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 12, WILLIAM E. FERRIS, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral from the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at 2:30 P. M.

FINCH.—At Stapleton, Long Island, on Monday, Sept. 13, of dysentery, HANNAH BARBARA, infant daughter of Richard L. H. and Hannah B. W. Finch, aged 11 months and 15 days.

GRINNELL.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 11, FRANK LANSING, son of George B. and Helen L. Grinnell, in the 23d year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, New-York City. Train leaves Thirtieth Street Depot for 152d st. at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train.

HALSTEAD.—At Pleasantville, N. Y., on Sept. 11, Mrs. MARY A. HALSTEAD, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on this (Tuesday) morning, at 11:30 o'clock, from the Bedford Street M. E. Church, corner of Morton st.

HARPER.—At Stamford, Conn., Sept. 12, 1875, ROBERT HARPER, aged 53 years, 1 month, and 7 days.

Funeral service at the Universalist Church at 4 P. M. this Tuesday, the 14th.

HUTCHINSON.—On Monday, the 13th inst., JAMES HUTCHINSON, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEESE.—At Saratoga Springs, on the 12th of Ninth month, 1875, in the 78th year of his age, PETER KEESE, formerly of Keeseville, N. Y.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence at the corner of Regent st. and Park place, Saratoga, on the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—Sept. 13, SARAH LEWIS, at No. 777 7th av., wife of Richard Lewis, formerly in the baking business, after two years and nine months' illness.

The funeral will take place at the South Baptist Church, West 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LINDSLEY.—At Orange, N. J., on the morning of the 13th inst., JOSEPH B. LINDSLEY.

Funeral will be held from his late residence on Wednesday afternoon, 15th instant, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 13, Col. DRAKE MEAD, aged 79 years.

Funeral from his late residence on Thursday, Sept. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Greenwich Station on the arrival of the train that leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:10 A. M.

MEEKS.—On Aug. 22, at Clausthal, Harz Mountains, Germany, HERBERT C. MEEKS, M. E. graduate of the Royal Prussian Mining Academy at Freiberg, youngest son of Joseph W. and Sophia T. Meeks, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner 29th st. and 5th av., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Green-Wood.

PARKER.—On Monday, Sept. 13, at Sea Cliff, Mrs. JANE A. PARKER, widow of the late Abel Parker, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, at the house of her son-in-law, Charles E. Hadden, at Sea Cliff, Long Island. Steamer Thomas P. Way leaves Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M., and foot of East 33d st. at 9:15. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 o'clock.

PAWLING.—On Sunday, 12th inst., SARAH LADD, youngest child of Levi and Sophia Pawling, aged 9 months and 18 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 193 President st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

RAMOS.—On Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M., ANA RAMOS, mother-in-law of Carlos Marti, aged 86 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Holy Innocents, in West 37th st., near Broadway.

WALKER.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Sept. 12, WM. A. WALKER, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from East Baptist Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 1:30 P. M. sharp.

WOODRUFF.—At his country residence, in Litchfield, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 10, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, aged 66 years.

Funeral services at Collegiate Church, corner 5th av. and 29th st., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

PALE CHEEKS IN CHILDREN OFTEN RESULT from the presence of worms in the stomach, but a few of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES will expel the intruders, and restore the bloom of health to the countenance. Mothers with pale-faced children should try these Comfits.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate, Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—See his trade-mark, "Asahel, Made of God," on all packages.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

SEND YOUR WASHING TO THE ROYAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, Nos. 243 and 245 West 47th st.; beautiful work at moderate charges; price lists on application.

A LADY PHONOGRAPHER, WHO HAS had much experience in office work, desires a situation. Apply to J. E. MUNSON, No. 34 Park row.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS, THE ONLY REMEDY for nervous and sick headache, heartburn, and sour stomach.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting at Lincoln Hall, 116th st. and 3d av., (THIS) TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1875, at 8 P. M.
HENRY C. ROBINSON, President.
M. J. FRENCH, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at Head-quarters, No. 466 Pearl st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.
DENIS SHEA, President.
THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat buoyant, but unsettled; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 15¾, spot; $1 15¼, September; $1 11⅞, October; $1 11⅝@$1 11¾, all the year; No. 3 do., $1 03@$1 04½; Rejected, 95c.@95¼c. Corn irregular, but in the main lower; No. 2 Mixed, 59⅝c., spot; 59c. bid, September; 58⅝c. bid, October; 55c., November; 50¾c. bid, all the year; Rejected, 58½c. Oats—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 2, 37c., spot; 36c. bid, September; 34c. bid, October; Rejected, 31½c.@32c. Barley in good demand, but at lower rates; sales at $1 12, spot; $1 10, September; 1 05¼@$1 06, October. Rye—Demand good at full prices; sales at 76c., spot; 75⅝c., September. Pork opened firm but closed dull at $21 50@$21 60, spot; $21 55, September; $21 05, October. Lard quiet and weak at $12 85@$12 90, October. Whisky in fair demand at lower rates; sales at $1 16. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 2¼c.; Wheat, 2½c. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat steady at $1 15 $1 15¼, September; $1 12, October; other articles unchanged. Receipts—112,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats, 27,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 442,000 bushels Corn, 113,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 57½@$1 58 cash; $1 05, September; $1 53@$1 53½, October and November; No. 3 do., $1 31. Corn generally unchanged, but some sales lower; No. 2 Mixed, 57½c.@58c. cash; 57⅞c.@58c., September; 48c., November. Oats higher; No. 2, 36c. cash; 37¼c.@37½c., October. Barley quiet and unchanged for best grades; lower kinds dull and drooping; No. 3 Spring, $1; choice Minnesota, $1 40. Rye scarce; wanted at 69½c. @70c. Pork easier as $21 70@$21 75, delivered. Lard dull and lower; Summer, 12¼c.@12½c. Bulkmeats nominally unchanged. Bacon firmer: Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c. and 13½c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 17. Live Hogs steady and unchanged. Cattle excited and higher; good to choice Natives, $5 30@$6 35; medium to fair, $4 25@$5; common to light, $3 25@$4; good to choice Texans, $4@$4 50; medium to fair, $3 15@$3 85; common, $2 60@$3; receipts, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 700 head Hogs, 1,310 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 114,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 51,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 7,800 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 7,800 bushels; Wheat, 121,000 bushels; Corn, 68,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide Water—Flour, 2,150 bbls.; Wheat, 170,000 bushels; Corn, 266,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; to interior points—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c. to New-York. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive and entirely nominal. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed Western held 66c. Oats, Barley, and Rye neglected. Pork quiet; $22 50 for New Mess. Lard nominal at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 20. Seeds quiet; $2 80@$3 for Timothy; $7 75@$8 for medium Clover. Grain in store—173,458 bushels Wheat, 496,704 bushels Corn, 61,762 bushels Oats, 4,081 bushels Barley, 13,429 bushels Barley-malt.

TOLEDO, Sept. 13.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat—Demand active at advanced prices: No. 3 White Wabash, $1 33; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 34; No. 2 do., $1 20; Amber Michigan, cash and September, $1 27; October, $1 27½; November, $1 27½; No. 2 do., $1 15; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 38; No. 3 do., $1 17; Rejected, 97c. Corn higher, closing dull; High Mixed, cash and October, 66c.; no grade, 62c.; damaged, 57c. Oats steady; No. 2 Canal, 44c.; No. 2, cash and September, 43c.; October, 42c.; Rejected, 35c. Receipts for two days—600 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments for two days—2,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm: Red selling at $1 10@$1 25 for new; $1 40@$1 45 for old. Corn firmer; held higher at 70c.@73c. Oats dull but unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet but steady; Steam, $12 80@$12 87½; Kettle, 12¾c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Demand limited, jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Live Hogs quiet but firm; Stockers, $6 90; common to good light, $7 25@$8 10; receipts, 1,086 head; shipments, 383 head. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 15.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. Wheat steady; new No. 1 White Michigan at $1 42; old extra do., $1 58; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40. Corn unchanged; sales at 66c. Barley quiet; sales of Canada held, $1 28@$1 30. Corn-meal—$34 for Bolted and $33 for Unbolted ℔ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25, and Middlings, $30 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Barley, 6c. New-York Lumber, $2 100 $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—44,000 bushels Corn, 1,072,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—6,200 bushels Wheat, 757,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 13.—Flour quiet and nominal. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 15¼; September, $1 15¼; October, $1 13. Corn steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 59c. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 2, 37½c. Barley less firm; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 12½; October, $1 09½. Rye nominally steady; No. 1, 77c.; No. 2, 75c. Freights quiet but firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 2¾c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—459 bbls. Flour, 109,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Wheat easy; Amber, $1 45@$1 50; White, $1 45@$1 55; stock here, 13,500 bushels; afloat, on canal, 673,000 bushels. Rye lower; sales at 92c.; stock, 5,000 bushels. Oats—Fair inquiry; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 49c.; No. 1 Western at 50c.; stock, 36,000 bushels. Corn quiet; Western, 78c.; State, 92c. Malt easier; two-rowed State, $1 30@$1 35; four-rowed, $1 40@$1 45. City two-rowed, $1 35@$1 40; four-rowed, $1 42@$1 47; Canada, $1 55@$1 65.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull, and prices a shade lower, at $1 19@$1 30. Corn dull at 68c.@73c. Oats dull at 42c.@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork nominal; none here. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¾c. and 12¾c.@12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13½c. and 13¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c. Lard, 14c.@14½c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 15. Bagging quiet but firm at 14c.@14½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 13.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 30c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 30. Tar steady at $1 40.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Sept. 13, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold the four-story brown-stone English-basement house, with lot 16.1 by 103.3, on East Thirteenth street, north side, 443.6 feet west of Second avenue, for $10,900, to Mrs. Marianna B. Sanchez, party in interest. Also a similar sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, M. A. J. Lynch sold the lot, 24.4 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and First street, north side, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $1,800, to Mrs. Matilda E. Coddington, plaintiff.

The other sales announced to take place were postponed, as follows:

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 70.4 by 22 by 70.8, No. 84 Centre street, east side, between Worth and Leonard streets. Was not offered.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. F. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on Madison avenue, south-west corner, of Seventy-seventh street, adjourned to Sept. 16.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By. A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 88 by 22 by 88, on Allen street, east side, 166.6 feet north of Stanton street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 100.4, on West Forty-seventh street, south side, 200 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 260 feet west of Tenth avenue; also, a similar sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 55 by 102.9 by 100.11 by 35, on Tenth avenue, west side, 202.5 feet north of King's Bridge road.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, O. B. Steele, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 100 by 125, on Waverly street, south side, 200 feet east of Madison avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By John H. Wilson, Supreme Court fore closure sale, Thomas R. Landon, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Schuyler street, north side, 200 feet west of Courtlandt avenue, Melrose, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, SEPT. 13.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brown-stone English-basement house, with lot, on East 13th st., 443.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.1x103.3.....$10,900

By M. A. J. Lynch.

1 lot on West 101st st., 150 ft. w. of 9th av., 24.4x100.11.....$1,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Sept. 13.

James st., e. s., 4.4 ft. n. of New Bowery, runs thence n. on James st. 29 ft., thence e. 31.5 ft. to n. w. side of New Bowery, thence s along New Bowery 34.2 ft., thence w. 5 ft. to beginning; Isaac Levy to David Salomon.....$7,200

12th st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 5th av., runs thence n. e. 160 ft., thence e. 51.10 ft., thence s. w. 155 ft., thence w. 42 ft., thence s. w. 19 ft. to 12th st., thence w. 8 ft. to beginning; 12th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 5th av., runs thence n. 126 ft., thence e. 25 ft., thence s. 126 ft. to 12th st., thence w. 25 ft. to beginning; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Edward Smith.....11,100

25th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x98.9; Margarethe Boell to Philipp Wurster.....24,000

52d st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x47.3, leasehold; William H. Morse to John Furlong.....200

56th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x31.4x 25.2x28.2; Samuel Scott to Trustees of Laura A., wife of Franklin H. Delano.....1,300

144th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Willis av., 50x100; William Sorley to Anna E., wife of James H. Welsh.....7,000

152d st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Boulevard, 50x 99.11; 153d st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of Boulevard, 50x99.11; William Sinclair, Referee, to Executors of Richard F. Carman.....7,000

152d st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of Boulevard, 50x99.11; 153d st. s. s., 475 ft. w. of Boulevard, 50x 99.11; same to same.....11,000

3d av., e. s., 101.1 ft. s of 99th st., 26x100; Ellen, wife of Thomas Nash, to James Murtaugh.....5,500

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE HAVE MANY APPLICATIONS FROM first-class parties for renting and purchasing well-located City houses. From owners of such we should be pleased to receive full particulars, and can promise our personal attention to all business placed in our hands. Highest possible references given if required.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Bread st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BASEment house No. 245 5th av., near 28th st; it is 16.10x100, including three-story extension; beautifully fitted up and in perfect order. For price, terms, and permit apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, WITH EARLY POSsession, a first-class A No. 1 built four-story high-stoop house, 25x70x100.5, located on East 48th st., close to 5th av. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—HOUSE NO. 17 EAST 73d st., 22x60, four stories; price $43,000. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, situated on Park av., near 38th st.; price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, NO. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall st., have houses for sale and to rent in all parts of the City. Lists furnished on application.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—EDGE'S FIREWORK FACTORY, BAY ST., NEAR WASHINGTON ST.—This property consists of six full lots, 25 by 100 each; a four-story brick building 75 front by 30 feet deep; suitable for manufactory and can be turned into tenements at small cost; a two-story frame building, 25 feet square, and other small buildings and sheds; with solid rock foundations to each; possession Oct. 1, or sooner if required. Inquire on the premises or of

W. HENRY LEWIS,
No. 124 Washington st., Jersey City.

WANTED—NEW-YORK OR CHICAGO PROPERTY in exchange for one of the most delightful country seats, one hour from the City; fine outbuildings; grounds beautifully laid out; house elegantly furnished; a fine home for an invalid; health undoubted. Call on A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

500 VACANT LOTS, NEAR YORKville or Harlem, in large or small plots, wanted on lease without restrictions. Address LESSEE, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN ORANGE OR ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., a stock and dairy farm from 100 to 200 acres. Address, with full particulars and price, S. F. B., No. 421 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A WIDOW LADY OWNING AND OCCUPYING a modern and eligibly located house in Brooklyn, desires to let the same furnished to a private family or adults, with whom she and a widowed daughter would board; a liberal arrangement will be made with unexceptionable parties; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Address, giving reference, A. B., Box 833, New-York Post Office.

COMMAND ME TO PROCURE GOOD, trusty tenants for your stores, houses, flats, or apartments; usual commissions charged; everything done "decent and in order:" seekers of such may call. SAMUEL KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank building, 25th st. and 3d av.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING JUST PRESCORD a his house, near Central Park, adding butler's pantry, speaking-tubes, and urinals, will rent it with carpets, gas-fixtures and shades; $1,700 per annum. Room No. 39, No. 14 Wall st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.—$2,000; NO. 116 West 42d st., near 6th av., a small four-story stone front high-stoop dwelling-house; neighborhood first class; possession Nov. 1. F. W. SATTERLEE, No. 176 Broadway.

TO LET, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR BALance of season and Winter, a nice house, furnished; near village depot, schools; terms reasonable. Address Post Office Box No. 83, Montclair, N. J.

AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE ON MADISON Av., with stable attached, to rent; furnished. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—SUITES OF THREE ROOMS IN EACH suite, in the model house No. 288 West 37th st., near 8th av., adapted to light house-keeping, from $15 to $17.

APARTMENT HOUSE.—5TH AV., CORNER OF 15th st., one bachelor suite, parlor and two bedrooms, and one family suite for house-keeping.

TO LET—LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, BROWNstone house, No. 113 East 128th st.; rapid transit facility. Apply to Mr. CLARK, No. 680 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE HIGHstoop house, not less than 22 feet wide; gas-fixtures and mirrors, in perfect order in every particular; located between 6th and Park avs., 23d and 49th sts; rent not to exceed $2,500. Address Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

MODERATE-SIZED COMPLETE FRENCH flat, furnished, wanted by a very small family; location must be desirable and rent moderate. Address CAREFUL TENANT, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY, A SECond or third floor, of seven or eight rooms, with conveniences; must be within a block of 3d av. and below 23d st. Address, stating terms, &c., J. R. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

NO. 90 PARK ROW.
Opposite the new Post Office.

Brown stone, seven floors, extending through, with rear entrance; capital stand for newspaper and publishing.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LAGER-BEER BREWERY FOR SALE.—Commodious new buildings, new and most approved machinery, forty acres of land, fine springs, trucks, wagons, and every appurtenance necessary for conducting the business; brewery now operated; will be sold at a great sacrifice; but little cash required; located within forty miles of New-York. Call on MARX & RAWOLLE, No. 63 William st., or E. DUNCAN SNIPPEN, office No. 72 Astor House.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF STATIONERY and News Depot, with large paper route; a great bargain. Apply to JAMES DENNIS & CO., 116 Nassau st.

CHEAP.—FOR SALE—A LITTLE CANDY AND Soda-water store; between two schools; according to business. No. 191 North 5th st., Williamsburg.

FURNITURE.

A VERY HANDSOME SET OF BLACK walnut dining-room furniture for sale by a family giving up housekeeping; one sideboard, dining-table, (extension,) and eight chairs covered in dark green leather, all in perfect order, and used but a short time. Apply at Room No. 3, second floor, No. 170 Broadway.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:30 and 8:30 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS,

Including READY-MADE HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for stable and out-door use; also Fancy Dress Blankets; also Wagon, Sweat, Rain, and Truck Blankets; Carriage Robes in the cheapest and finest qualities.

W. CLARK'S celebrated patent HORSE CLIPPERS. Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, AND HORSE CLOTHING.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. R. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., 2:20 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday, 2:20 and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:50 A. M., 2:15, 3:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:55, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, Pres't. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINK TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

8:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

12:15 A. M. (night)—Express mail, daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg for Belvidere.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Newark Express daily, for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS AND CONEY ISLAND. PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD, CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875, trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows:

9:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M.; 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, and 9 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND,

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M.; 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, and 9:40 P. M.

On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

SUNDAYS first train leaves Green-Wood at 8:35 A. M. The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) crossing all lines of city cars, connect with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 5th st. and 9th av.

R. SCHERMERHORN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoagland's, Gravesend.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.
Foot of Liberty st., North River.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Ocean Beach at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 7:10 A. M., 2:55 P. M.

Leave Ocean Grove at 7:50 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M.

Leave Long Branch at 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 8, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local Time Table.

G. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tuukhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE Twenty-seventh annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bach

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 15 | ALGERIA..WED., Sept. 29
ABYSSINIA..WED., Sept. 22 | SCYTHIA....WED., Oct. 6

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—season, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....Oct. 26, at 3 P.M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Fousoiz.....Saturday, Sept. 18
*PEREIRE, Donze.....Saturday, Oct. 2
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lochesnez.....Saturday, Oct. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with meals and accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 22
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Sept. 29
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 6

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.....THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
GREECE.....THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Sept. 18, 7 A.M. | Helvetia, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.
Spain, Sept. 25, 2 P. M. | England, Oct. 9, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EXTRA STEAM-SHIP FOR SAVANNAH.

The GEN. BARNES commences to receive freight at Pier No. 43 North River on TUESDAY MORNING, the 14th inst., and sails as soon as loaded.

W. R. GARRISON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Capt. PENNINGTON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P.M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent.
No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

Assurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 15
CHAMPION.....Saturday, Sept. 18

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. F. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):
ALPS.....Sept. 8.
FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:
ATLAS.....Sept. 25.
FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):
ETNA.....Sept. 29.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN, Wed., Sept. 15 | ODER.....Sat., Sept. 25
RHEIN.....Sat., Sept. 18 | SALIER.....Wed., Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 16, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, with Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplied petty cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries gardens, Paris

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA..Sept. 16 | OHIO.....Oct. 7
INDIANA.....Sept. 23 | ILLINOIS.....Oct. 14
*CITY of BRISTOL.Sept. 30 | *KENILWORTH....Oct. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broadst., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., N. & J. CUNNIES & BROS., Liverpool. Queenstown.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA.....Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.
ETHIOPIA.....Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.

Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

NAVARINO.....Sept. 15 | HINDOO.....Oct. 16
OTHELLO.....Oct. 2 | COLOMBO.....Oct. 30

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

COLON.....Sept. 15, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876. $351, gold.

Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO.....Oct. 1
TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ships Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

on or about WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875, for above-named destination. Cabin fare, $300 currency.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA, Oct. 9.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE

FOR JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY

will sail for above-named ports

THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 M.

For freight or passage at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, apply at Company's office, on pier foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. BLOOM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernamuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Sept. 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Sept. 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Sept. 23

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 18 and Oct. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, Sept. 21
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Sept. 30

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE V. REEVES, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of George V. Reeves, of the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 683 Broad street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

NO. 5,186.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS MANY and JAMES MARSHALL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Francis Many, of Red Bank, in the County of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey, and James Marshall, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

U. C. BURNAP, Assignee, No. 346 Broadway.
CARTER & EATON, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. au30-1aw3wTu*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, and of Hon. Hamilton W. Robinson, a Judge thereof, heretofore entered, notice is hereby given according to law to all creditors of the copartnership firm of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., lately doing business in the City of New-York, under said firm name, or of William Butler Duncan, William Watts Sherman, and Francis B. Grain, or any of them, the individuals composing said copartnership firm, to present to me, the undersigned, the Assignee of all the estates and effects of said copartnership firm, as well as of said individuals composing said firm, their claims against said copartnership firm, or against said individuals or any of them, with the vouchers duly verified at my office as such Assignee, No. 11 Nassau st., in said City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 23, 1875.

WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NORMAN G. KELLOGG and JOHN A. WOODRUFF, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Norman G. Kellogg and John A. Woodruff, as partners comprising the firm of N. G. Kellogg & Co., and individually bankrupts, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1875.

CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee,
au31-1aw3wTu* No. 33 Spruce st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of September, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. MOWE, LEWIS H. COLE and EDWARD A. BENSON, lately composing the firm of Mowe, Cole & Benson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, and of the said William H. Mowe, Lewis H. Cole and Edward A. Benson, individually, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

s7-1aw3wTu No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD L. FELT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has applied to this Court for permission to compromise a certain claim held by the bankrupt's estate against Geo. E. Sears, survivor of Sears Brothers, and that the matter will be brought by order of this Court, for a hearing, and proof will be taken thereon, before John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 345 Broadway, Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. All creditors and other persons interested are hereby notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by this Court, as asked in the petition.—New-York, Aug. 30, 1875. WM. L. MARTIN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.—In the matter of LEWIS O. CORBET, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fifth day of October, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

s14-1aw3wTu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT WOODSIDE HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—First-class board and very desirable accommodations can be secured for the season or more permanently, by a few families wishing a quiet, genteel place; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. CHAS. G. HAZELTINE, Proprietor.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONROE, N. Y.—Erie Railway takes guests; $6 to $12 per week; air is best for sea-shore to wind up in the mountains for health. DAVISON & CO.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison avenue; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING THEIR own house, near Windsor Hotel, will rent a second floor and extension parlor on first floor; private table; first-class board and attendance; family of adults preferred. None but those willing to pay a good price need address M. W., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 20 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO ROOMS ON parlor floor, and rooms on second and third floors to let with board to families, or gentlemen and their wives; hall room for gentleman; convenient to cars, stages, and hotels. Parties desiring a home for the Winter will do well to call.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open Evenings.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—Elegant rooms, handsomely furnished, second story, fronting Broadway; third story fronting 5th av.; with or without private table; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO NICELY-furnished rooms to let on second floor, without board, to gentlemen; will be let together or separate; convenient to 8th av., Bleecker st., and Elevated Railroads. Apply at No. 61 Jane st.

ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS TABLE, EN-suite on second floor, and two on third floor No. 158 West 45th st., between Broadway and 6th av., handsomely furnished, by private family occupying own house; references given and required.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO A SINGLE GENtleman, a very pleasant, well-furnished room, with gas and privilege of bath; private family; No. 115 East 10th st. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 198 Chatham square.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN HOME FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, No. 1,481 Broadway, south-west corner 45th st.—Pleasant rooms, first-class table, and free tuition in the French language. Send for circular.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED FLOOR, WITH board in a Christian family, to a couple of gentlemen and their wives; no other boarders will be taken; location fine, near Union square. HEBBERD & SON, No. 29 East 14th st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, comprising alcove room, two large square rooms, bath-room, all connecting, containing every convenience; to let en suite or separately, with first-class board. No. 146 West 21st st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a pleasant front room to one or two gentlemen, without board; situation 36th st., near 5th av.; references exchanged. Address S. P. R., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCcupying their own first-class house, in one of the pleasantest locations, would take a gentleman to board fifteen minutes' walk from ferry. Address ROME, Post Office Box No. 3,837, New-York.

NOS. 13 PARK AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—Handsomely-furnished, large second-story front room, with alcove, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, also one or two other rooms for gentlemen, with board; references.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO VERY DEsirable suites, consisting of three light, large, and handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

FRANCONIA HOUSE.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, near Profile House, during September and October, for only $1 per day; reference Profile House. Address OAKES & PRIEST, Franconia, N. H.

GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES, TRANSIENT or permanent, desiring pleasant rooms or suites, first-class board, moderate prices, European plan, apply at Grand Union Hotel, 4th av. and 42d st.

IN A FRENCH TEACHER'S FAMILY—YOUR young men can find rooms and board; French conversation free. Apply to C. FABREGOU, No. 218 West 47th st. Private lessons.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF FURNISHED apartments at No. 222 5th av., opposite Hotel Brunswick and overlooking Madison Park. Rent low to desirable party.

NO. 275 MADISON AV.—TWO VERY LARGE, elegantly furnished floors of six rooms each, to let together or separately; private table if desired; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR single gentleman in a first-class house on 22d st., near 5th av. For terms and reference, apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and third floors, en suite, with or without private table; parlor and bedroom; house first class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED HOUSES or rooms, with or without board, apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av. Every house personally inspected.

NO. 19 5TH AV.—CONNECTED WITH THE Brevoort Hotel by passage way; handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, third floor; reference required.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS beautifully furnished, to gentlemen or families, with or without board; location central; five doors from Broadway, near St. James Hotel.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of rooms, second floor; also single room, to rent, with board, for adults desiring a refined home.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Two elegant suites of rooms, with private table, bath-room, large closets; also other rooms; table and house strictly first-class.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—TWO HANDSOMEly-furnished suites of rooms to let for the Winter, with first-class board; also very pleasant single rooms; references exchanged.

ONE ENTIRE FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, to let, with board; also one single room, by a family occupying their own house. No. 43 West 22d st. References given and required.

NO. 116 EAST 30TH ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, room on second floor and one on third floor, with private bath, to single gentleman or gentleman and wife, in a private family.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Furnished rooms, on second and third floors, to let, with board; references.

NO. 112 WEST 38TH ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with board, on third floor; also one room on the fourth floor for a gentleman.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, in suites or separate, with private table, if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 153 EAST 27TH ST.—A COMFORTABLE and neatly-furnished room to rent to gentlemen, without board; private family; desirable location.

BOARD.—THREE ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with board, at No. 128 East 23d st.; also room for single gentleman.

LARGE, HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-class table can be had at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen; prices moderate.

NO. 20 EAST 22d ST.—THIRD FLOOR FRONT parlor and bed-room, with board. Also rooms for single gentlemen.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR ST. CLOUD Hotel, wish to let a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; also a single room. Address 140 West 42d st.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering handsome and desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

A FEW ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, with or without private table, No. 23 West 30th st.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, running water, bath; $6; No. 224 2d av., near 14th st.; desirable location.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, on first and second story, with first-class board; references.

NEXT TO GRAND HOTEL.—ELEGANT ACcommodations, with or without board; reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—MRS. RANDALL, OF 4th av., has handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.

Handsome rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedrooms, second floor, and upper rooms to rent, with board, to families or gentlemen; references.

NO. 20 WAVERLEY PLACE.—NEWLY-FURnish d rooms to let, with or without board; convenient to restaurants and Broadway.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST.—FINE SUITE AND single rooms to let to families and gentlemen, with first-class board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH A board, three handsomely-furnished rooms. No. 56 West 45th st.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 45, WEST.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO FINE SUITES OF rooms to let, with private table; house first class.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for a family; rooms for single gentlemen; references.

NO. 37 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; single rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, (THREE adults,) residing in their own house on Murray Hill, near 5th av., would rent to a gentleman a large, elegantly-furnished room on the second floor, with private bath, closets, &c.; could board with family if desired; all the appointments of a first-class home; references exchanged. Address C. WARD, Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, will rent a suite of rooms on second floor, together or separately; private table if desired; house and appointments first class; references exchanged. Apply at No. 41 East 22d st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To let—An entire floor, handsomely furnished, to a small family, with private table, or to a party of gentlemen without board; breakfast, if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives; also, single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., ONE BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house and appointments first class; references.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, also one small room, to let to gentlemen, without meals; house first class; 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 5 West 21st st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE LARGE AND two or three small rooms to rent, with or without board, to parties desiring a permanent home; reference required.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN also a private family an elegantly furnished parlor floor, with or without board; terms moderate. No. 331 East 14th st.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, en suite or single, with board; private table if desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 106 or 108 East 23d st.

ONE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, with or without private table; also two rooms on second floor, and one hall room; references. No. 116 East 23d st.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; house first-class in every appointment.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A SMALL FAMILY, (TWO adults, two children and nurse,) a suite of three nicely furnished rooms on second floor, with first-class board; few or no other boarders, or private table preferred; between 38th and 48th sts., and Madison and 8th avs.; best of references. Address A. K., Post Office Box No. 3,331, stating location, terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife in a strictly private family residing south of 45th st. and east of 7th av.; the highest references will be given and required; terms must not exceed $25 per week; parties answering will please give full particulars. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, THE first or second floor of a first-class house, with private table; must be between 4th and 6th avs., and 15th and 50th sts.; a house with no other boarders preferred. Address, stating price, BOARDER, Post Office Box No. 20.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR TWO PERSONS IN A strictly private family, with three rooms, two connecting; location between 33d and 42d sts.; references exchanged. Address, with name and location, B., Box No. 3,893, New-York Post Office.

GENTLEMAN, WIFE, NURSE, AND INFANT require good board, north of 34th st., from Oct. 1 to June 1. Address, stating terms, W. I., No. 3 West 56th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR FALL, for gentleman, daughter, and coachman, in private family, on line of New-Haven Railroad; good rooms and table required, and liberal price will be paid. Address K. L., Box No. 190 Times Office.

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT,
corner Broadway and 13th st.
Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M.
Including wine, $1.
Everything of the best.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

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Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

A MAN IN THE NINTH WARD MYSTERIOUSLY SHOT—CORONER CROKER ATTEMPTS TO SUPPRESS THE CASE—A SINGULAR ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

It would seem that Richard Croker, the Tammany Coroner and satellite of John Kelly, is not content with the unenviable reputation gained by him in regard to the shooting of the unfortunate laborer, John McKenna, on the morning of Nov. 3, 1874, for which he is now under indictment by the Grand Jury. A case which occurred in the Ninth Precinct on Sunday morning exhibits Croker in an attempt to suppress Coroners' cases and to defeat the ends of justice. The facts in reference to the case are as follows: Shortly after 7 o'clock on Sunday morning information was received at the Ninth Precinct Station that a murder had been committed at No. 30 Greenwich avenue, and that a man had been shot in the head. Capt. Kennedy being at present on leave, Sergts. James B. Wilson and William H. Christie, two experienced and capable officers, who were in charge of the station, proceeded to the house, accompanied by Detective Bush, and began an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the case. They found that the man who had been shot was George Lincoln, a horse dealer and sporting man. When they entered the apartments of Lincoln, which are on the first floor of the house, they found him lying on a bed in the back room. He had been shot on the right side of the head, the ball fracturing the table of the skull and glancing off. Neither the ball nor the pistol used could be found anywhere in the house by the Police, who made an exhaustive search of the premises. When asked to give an explanation of the affair, Lincoln said that he went to bed with his wife; that he was awakened by the report of a pistol, and found himself shot; that his wife was not then by his side; that his sister-in-law was standing in the doorway of the room leading into the hall, and that he asked who it was wanted to kill him. In his statements to the Police he evinced a disposition to withhold any information which might tend to inculpate any members of his family, and endeavored to convince the officers that some burglar or enemy of his had shot him. The officers found Mrs. Lincoln lying, apparently utterly prostrated by the occurrence, on a lounge in the front parlor. After a great deal of evasion she finally said that her husband had attempted suicide, but she could afford no information as to what he did with the pistol he used. She then said that her husband was jealous of her, and on questioning Lincoln he reluctantly admitted that such was the case. Under the circumstances, and acting on the advice of physicians, Sergts. Wilson and Christie decided to inform the Coroners' office, in order that Lincoln's ante-mortem statement might be taken. The reporters attached to the Police Central Office ascertained that Coroner Croker and his deputy, Coroner McWhinnie, had proceeded to Lincoln's house for the purpose of taking his ante-mortem statement. A messenger was sent to the house to procure the statement, and the door was shut in his face. Subsequently a reporter encountered Croker and Dr. McWhinnie in Carmine street, and asked Dr. McWhinnie for the statement. Dr. McWhinnie said, "Ask the Coroner." Croker positively refused to furnish the statement to the press, saying that he was not ready to give it. Yesterday morning the ante-mortem statement was given the reporters at the Coroners' office. It read as follows:

My name is George Lincoln; I reside at No. 30 Greenwich avenue; I am forty-three years old, and am a horse-dealer; I went to bed last night between 10 and 11 o'clock: my wife went to bed about the same time; about 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning my wife's sister came down stairs and sat in the rocking chair alongside of the bed; she was in the habit of coming down to our room whenever she was sick; I went to sleep while my wife and my sister-in-law were talking; I was awakened again by the report of a pistol close to my head and a feeling that I had been wounded; I immediately jumped up and cried, "I'm shot; I'm dying. What does any one want to shoot me for?" I ran out in the hall and saw my sister-in-law by the door; I asked her to go for a doctor; she went; I jumped out of bed there was nobody in the room but myself; my wife was not in the room; I might think of five thousand ways in which I was shot, but it is a hard thing to say; I have not had a pistol in four or five years, and I did not know that there was a pistol in the house; I was asleep at the time I was shot; I didn't know that I had an enemy in the world, but I am positive now that I have a good one; I rose and examined the front and back doors and found them secure; the window in the farthest corner from the bed was open, but the blinds were closed; I have always felt very friendly toward my wife, but cannot tell how she felt toward me; I had no dispute with her last night; she has told me that I was too jealous of her, and we have had a few words of disagreement on that subject; I can't say whether my wife knows anything about this affair or not, but I think she would be a very funny woman if she did; I cannot swear positively whether my wife and myself have ever threatened to take each other's lives; I did not shoot at myself, I am pretty positive of that, and I cannot tell who did it; my wife is a steady woman; I have been jealous of her; we have been married thirteen years; she has told me lots of times that I was not right in my mind, and had not been right since I had the measles, two years ago; sometimes I would get up and go into the entry to frighten her, but I knew perfectly well what I was doing; I never have been crazy, and am not now; I have often found fault with my wife because she was in the habit of staying out until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, and I did not know where she went or what she was doing; the bolster was blackened with the powder; I had not been drinking last night, except one glass of lager beer; I am not in the habit of drinking; I have not seen a pistol in my wife's hands since we have lived here last June; I told her a week or two ago that it looked very curious, her staying out; I might be wrong and she right, but it certainly looked very funny, her staying out so at night; I cannot say who shot me, but some one evidently wants to get me out of the way.

A reporter of THE TIMES called at the Ninth Precinct Station yesterday, and found to his astonishment that Sergts. Wilson and Christie were wholly ignorant of the fact that Lincoln's ante-mortem statement had been taken; that Croker had taken it without their knowledge, and that he had not communicated its contents to them. A careful consideration of the case, based on the information in the possession of the Police, the situation of the rooms, and the admissions to the Police of the parties concerned, shows the following attendant circumstances: Mr. Lincoln is forty-five years old, a horse-dealer and sporting man. Mrs. Lincoln is not thirty years old. Mr. Lincoln has been jealous of his wife. The bedroom in which the shooting occurred is entered by a door leading from the hall. The bed is on the same side of the room with the door, midway between it and the window. A heavy sofa chair stood at the foot of the bed, and impeded passing around the foot of the bed from the direction of the door. Mr. Lincoln states that his wife slept on the side of the bed nearest the window, and she admitted the same fact. Mr. Lincoln was shot from that side of the bed, the pistol being discharged so close to the bed that the coverlid, sheet, and bolster were blackened with powder smoke. The direction of the shot was from behind Mr. Lincoln's head. When Mr. Lincoln went to bed his wife was by his side, yet when he was shot and awoke she was not in the room. A burglar would not have shot Mr. Lincoln, because he did not wake up until he was shot. It is not likely that a personal enemy would enter the room, and walk round the foot of the bed near the window, in order to shoot Mr. Lincoln from behind, thus lessening the chances for escape, when by stepping one foot inside the door he could have shot him in the face with a better chance of escape. In his ante-mortem examination Mr. Lincoln says that he has not had a pistol in four or five years, and therefore could not have attempted suicide. The last fact in reference to the case is that while Sergts. Wilson and Christie were in the house with Detective Bush, Mrs. Lincoln was lying on a sofa in the front room, apparently utterly prostrated by grief. This sofa had been taken from the bedroom. When the officers left, Mrs. Lincoln was still lying on the sofa. When Sergt. Christie returned five minutes after, Mrs. Lincoln had left the sofa, and was up stairs.

THE POLICEMAN'S VICTIM.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST BEGUN—STATEMENTS MADE BY THE OFFICER CONTRADICTED.

Coroner Simms commenced yesterday an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Robert Gilmore, the colored man who was shot by Officer Redmond Joyce, of the Tenth Brooklyn Precinct, on Wednesday last, while endeavoring to escape from the station-house. Gilmore and two others were arrested by Officers Joyce and Heany for being drunk and disorderly. Gilmore's companions were locked in the cells, but he managed to run out of a side door before he was locked up. Joyce and Heany followed in hot pursuit, and the former shot the fugitive dead before he had succeeded in getting 200 yards from the station-house. Joyce, on the day of the shooting, said it was accidental, and that the weapon was discharged by knocking against his side as he ran. He took out the pistol, he said, with the intention of firing in the air to frighten Gilmore. The majority of the witnesses examined yesterday contradicted these statements. The inquest was held in the Coroner's Office in the County Court-house, and the room, during the proceedings, was crowded to excess. Among the audience were a large number of colored men. Joyce, attended by his wife and child, was present in custody of Capt. Campbell, of the Tenth Precinct. District Attorney Britton appeared for the people, and Mr. Ridgeway for the officer. William Pitt, a plumber, of No. 233 Flatbush avenue, the first witness examined, testified that he saw the deceased about fifty or sixty feet from the station, in the act of running along Bergen street; he heard the report of a pistol and saw Gilmore fall; witness was about forty feet from Joyce at the time of the shooting, and was sure the officer did not point the pistol at Gilmore; heard the officer exclaim after the shooting; "My God! this is a bad job. I did not intend to kill him," or words to that effect; did not hear the officer call on Gilmore to stop.

The next witness examined was George N. Shelton, who testified, in substance, as follows: I reside at No. 514 Bergen street; my occupation is night duty in the United States Assay Office; on the afternoon of the 8th, about 3:38 o'clock, I was sitting by an open window in my house, looking toward the station-house, when I saw a crowd there; the next thing I noticed was the colored man Gilmore running out of the gate in Bergen street, Officer Joyce and also Officer Heany giving chase; Officer Heany was on the sidewalk and Officer Joyce was in the street behind the colored man; the latter was about one hundred and twenty feet from the gate; Officer Joyce was about fifteen or twenty feet in the rear of Gilmore; Officer Heany being on the sidewalk, said, "Shoot him;" at that Joyce put both hands right to his pistol-pocket, pulled out his revolver, put his left hand on it, and pulled back the trigger, the pistol being in his right hand; he then brought it up in this fashion [witness illustrating by raising and extending his hand to the height of his shoulder] and fired; the man dropped, and struck head first; the officers then came up and carried the colored man into the station-house; Officer Joyce told me subsequently in the station-house that he did not intend to shoot Gilmore; I asked him what made him draw his pistol, and he replied that "he didn't know; he didn't mean to shoot him;" I did not hear Officer Joyce call out to the prisoner to stop; there was not a word said that I heard; I think I was near enough to have heard anything that was said, as I plainly heard the cocking of the pistol.

Robert Pierce, of No. 501 Bergen street, was about thirty-five feet from the officer when the latter fired; did not hear Joyce call to Gilmore to stop, but saw him raise his arm to fire; did not hear Officer Heany tell Officer Joyce to shoot.

Mrs. Emma Marsh, of No. 495 Bergen street, testified that she saw the officer raise his arm and fire at Gilmore; the deceased was about thirty-five feet from the officer when the latter fired; did not hear Joyce call to Gilmore to stop; did not hear Officer Heany tell Joyce to fire; Joyce was running at an easy gait when he fired.

Mrs. Hannah Learey, of No. 517 Bergen street, saw the officer raise his arm and point the pistol at deceased; she could not say whether or not the officer stopped before firing.

At this point the inquest was adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

MAYOR WICKHAM AND THE UNION.

HE EXPRESSES HIS DESIRE TO PROMOTE HARMONY BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT STATES—VISIT OF THE VIRGINIA EDITORS YESTERDAY.

The members of the Virginia Press Association, who recently arrived in this City, called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday. They included Hon. Thomas Whitehead, Member of Congress, of Amherst; C. S. Gilmore, of the Richmond *Whig;* Col. William Townes, Jr., of the *Roanoke Valley Newspaper;* Jayson Andrews, of the Farmville *Mercury,* and others. Gen. Sleyton, of the *New South,* introduced the journalists, and in the course of his remarks he referred to the necessity of purifying the Federal Government, and the Mayor gave marked attention to the suggestion. The General said:

MR. MAYOR: Having some years since removed from my home in the South and established myself in this City in the publication of a journal devoted to the material development of the Southern States, it has been my province and pleasure to become personally acquainted with the newspaper men of Virginia, of whom these gentlemen are worthy representatives. For that reason, the pleasant duty has fallen upon me of introducing them to your Honor. These gentlemen were, most of them, a few years ago, faithful and tried soldiers of the Confederate Army, and they come from a State from whose bosom the scars of war have not yet been effaced. And while they still adhere to the justice of their cause, they fully realize and accept the great revolution the sword has wrought in the political economy of their section, and believe that the kindly interchange of sentiment and the cultivation of a community of interests will sonest efface all recollection of that bloody past, and reunite the ties of brotherly love and national unity. In view of this fact, they have come to this great Metropolis to note those measures that have had a most salutary influence in building up this prosperous section of our Union, under the stimulus imparted by free labor, and to disseminate a knowledge of the boundless resources of their own section, now undeveloped, but which must soon be brought into requisition to meet the demands of our rapidly growing industries and trade. In coming to this, America's greatest business centre, they desire, first of all, to pay their respects to you, its chief Executive, in whom they recognize an honorable representative and exponent of that party that has stricken down fraud and peculation in the Government of this City, and they encourage you to go on in your good work until the Federal, as well as City and State, Administrations shall be fully restored to their former purity, and be controlled in the interest of and for the people. As a soldier of the Federal Army I have long since given to these gentlemen, and received from them, the hand of fellowship, and through the interchange of sentiment afforded by meeting each other on occasions like this will arise a unanimity of opinion upon all the issues before the people, that cannot be otherwise than beneficial to all classes in our common country.

E. W. Whitehead followed in a brief address, in which he said that the issues of the late war were dead, and that the feeling of the Southern people toward the people of the North was one of kindness and good will.

Mayor Wickham thanked the delegation for their visit, and said that he was connected with the Old Dominion by family ties, and had great respect for it. He begged to assure them that his great desire was to promote peace and union among the different States. The Mayor then introduced Commissioner Fitz John Porter, Gen. "Baldy" Smith, the Police Commissioner, and President Lewis, of the Board of Aldermen, to the journalists, after which they retired. They will visit the public institutions this morning.

CAPT. WILLIAMS ON TRIAL.

HE IS CHARGED WITH WRONGFULLY ARRESTING AN EX-POLICEMAN—BAD REPUTATION OF THE COMPLAINANT.

Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, was arraigned before Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis yesterday on complaint of John McKiever, who charges him with using improper language toward him and arresting him without cause. The complainant was formerly a Police officer and was dismissed from the department, and he now keeps an oyster saloon at No. 114 Bowery. He testified that at about 2:30 o'clock on the morning of July 31 he was sitting in front of his oyster saloon, which was open, when Capt. Williams and an officer passed, having in custody a prisoner named Lavelle. As they passed the prisoner made some remark to him, [McKiever,] and he replied, "Yes, you're in a tight place." Capt. Williams then remarked to complainant, "Yes, he is, and I suppose you would like to get him out of it." McKiever replied, "No, Sir; I don't take any stock in such people," whereupon the Captain responded, "You lie; you tried it once and I made you take water." McKiever then called the Captain a liar, and the Captain ordered the officer who was with him to arrest him. He was taken to the Oak Street Police Station, and the Captain made a charge of disorderly conduct against him. Before he was locked up Capt. Williams said to him, "I would like to take you into the back yard and lick you. I can whip a forty-acre lot full of such suckers as you." He was detained at the station-house until the Tombs Police Court opened, when he was taken there and discharged.

William H. Keyes, a Deputy Sheriff, testified that he was sitting in the saloon at the time and saw the officer arrest McKiever. John Rielly, who described himself as a real estate agent, but admitted that he carried his office in his hat, corroborated McKiever's statement, except as to what is alleged to have occurred at the station-house. This closed the case for the prosecution, and Patrolman Flynn, of the Fourth Precinct, was called for the defense. He testified that while he, in company with Capt. Williams, was passing McKiever's oyster saloon, having in custody "Scotchy Lavelle," whom they had arrested on two indictments for felonious assaults, McKiever sprang up and shouted to the prisoner, "Why don't you break away from the big sucker;" as McKiever was following them up the Captain told him to arrest him and take him to the station-house; he was positive that the Captain did not use any improper or abusive language toward McKiever; Lavelle was a very desperate and dangerous man; Officer Conklin, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who attempted to arrest him some time ago, was so badly beaten by him that he has not been well since. Sergt. Keating, of the Fourth Precinct, who was in command when McKiever was brought into the station-house, testified that the Captain did not use the improper language imputed to him by the complainant. Roundsman Bolster, of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified that McKiever had a very bad reputation when he was on duty as a detective in the Fourteenth Precinct, under Capt. Walsh; he was the constant companion of thieves and gamblers. After he was dismissed he kept a "keno" game in the Bowery. He was dismissed from the department for beating and abusing a poor negro, without provocation. During the cross-examination of McKiever he denied that any stolen goods had been found in his place. To refute this statement Mr. Felix Garcia, a cigar merchant doing business at No. 167 Water street, took the stand and testified that some months ago his store was robbed of a large quantity of cigars. A few nights after he went into McKiever's saloon and called for a cigar. The box that was handed out to him he at once identified as a portion of the property stolen from his store, and on searching the saloon five or six more boxes of his cigars were found.

Capt. Williams then took the stand in his own behalf. He denied that he had used the language imputed to him, and stated that he had arrested McKiever for inciting the prisoner whom he had in custody to escape. He said that the charge originated in malice, from the fact that while the complainant was a detective in the Fourteenth Precinct he made a charge against him for refusing to assist him in arresting some gamblers, and in consequence thereof McKiever was transferred to the Eighth Precinct and remanded to patrol duty. Soon after he was dismissed for cruelly beating an inoffensive negro. The case was referred to the Board for decision.

THE MEMORY OF RALSTON.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATED PIONEERS OF CALIFORNIA—RESOLUTIONS OF REGRET AND CONDOLENCE.

A meeting of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial days of California, was held at the Sturtevant House, in Broadway, last evening. Among the more prominent gentlemen present were Gen. H. G. Gibson, of the United States Army; John Rickels, W. B. Farwell, Edward F. Burton, James H. Butler, O. H. Pierson, James E. Nuttman, S. L. Merchant, S. D. Jones, James Wetherell, F. D. Clark, Mark Brumagin, G. H. Johnson, and P. Blochman. This association was born out of a reunion of a party of gentlemen, former members of that pioneer Regiment to the Pacific Coast, known as "Stevenson's California Regiment of New York Volunteers." The party met in this City in March, 1872, at the house of a former comrade, in West Twenty-third street. Subsequently other meetings were held, but it was not until in January of the present year, that the association actually sprang into existence. It is composed exclusively of those who were residents of California prior to its admission into the Union in September, 1850. At that time Gen. H. Gates Gibson, of the United States Army, was elected President; Mr. John Rickels, Vice President, and Francis D. Clark Secretary and Treasurer, all three of whom are the present officers of the Associated Pioneers. The object of the meeting of last evening was to express the sympathy of the association because of the sudden and lamentable death of the late William C. Ralston, of San Francisco. The proceedings were opened by Gen. Gibson, who briefly stated the objects of the meeting. They had met, he said, for the purpose of expressing their sorrow over the loss of Mr. Ralston, and their regret because of the financial misfortunes which had overtaken him previous to his tragic death. The speaker had long been intimately acquainted with the man whose memory they had met to reverence, and he could find no language sufficient to express his feelings nor his respect for the deceased. His remains, said the speaker, rest at the foot of Lone Mountain, but his memory will be with his acquaintances forever. When the President had concluded his remarks the Secretary read letters of regret from Major George P. Andrews, of the Fifth Artillery, United States Army; Mr. W. Robbins, of Chicago, and Rev. H. Goodwin and Joseph Evans, of Newark, N. J. Engagements which could not be broken prevented these gentlemen from meeting with their associates.

Gen. Edward F. Beale, an ex-officer of the Navy, an old Californian, then addressed the assembly. For his part he could hardly realize that Mr. Ralston was dead. He believed that the State of California owed to Mr. Ralston at least ten years of its advancement in everything. His quick perception was rarely at fault, and when satisfied that a measure was for the good of California he advocated it with all his characteristic energy. Of the religion of the deceased, Gen. Beale could only say he knew not at what throne Mr. Ralston worshiped, nor did he care to know. He was a man, however, who loved his fellow man, and that, in the mind of the speaker, would place him high in heaven. At the conclusion of his remarks, Gen. Beale received a vote of thanks and was loudly applauded. The following preamble and resolutions were then read and adopted:

Whereas, The Associated Pioneers of the territorial days of California, in common with their former fellow citizens of the Pacific States, have been deeply grieved and sorrow and regret of the misfortunes and untimely death of the late William C. Ralston; and,

Whereas, Recognizing the inestimable value of his services to the people of California in the unceasing devotion of his great energies and his marvelous financial abilities toward the promotion of public and private prosperity, and his generous philanthropy and charities toward his fellowmen, realizing also that while his death is a public bereavement which time may assuage, it is at the same time a calamity and loss to the community in which he lived which no lapse of time can recompense unto them, it is hereby

Resolved, That the sympathies of this Association are in entire accord with those citizens of San Francisco who have recently borne such emphatic testimony to the character of the man, and paid such warm-hearted and deserving tributes to his name and memory.

Resolved, That to his family and relatives we extend our sincerest condolences and our tenderest sympathies in the hour of their sad bereavement, and offer them the assurance that we shall always hold his name and memory in heartfelt reverence and honor.

It was announced that Mr. Frank Pixley, a Californian recently arrived in this City, an old acquaintance of all present, was in the room. Mr. Pixley is the editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle.* Mr. Pixley's remarks were brief but pertinent. He spoke of Mr. Ralston as the best friend California had ever had. He denounced those persons who had circulated the falsehood that the deceased was a defaulter. In his opinion, Mr. Ralston's energy, honesty, integrity, and manhood were worthy of emulation, not only by those present, but by every man in New-York. The speaker then gave the reasons why the Bank of California was "compelled to suspend." It was because of the distance of San Francisco from other commercial centres. There was a run on the bank. The bank Directors lost their heads and a resolution was passed which not only removed their President, but broke his heart as well. He [the speaker] had been informed that Mr. Ralston's executors would not only be able to pay all his indebtedness, but would have a surplus of LOT less than $2,000,000 for the benefit of his family. After voting thanks to Mr. Pixley and to the Messrs. Leland the meeting was adjourned.

THE ROBBERY RECORD.

THE THIEVES STILL BUSY—LIST OF THE DEPREDATIONS REPORTED TO THE POLICE.

The following robberies were reported at the Central Police Office yesterday: Mr. Vitalis Himmer, a watch-maker at No. 371 Third avenue, was robbed of four watches valued at $465, in some mysterious manner. One of the watches was found in the possession of Richard L. Rodney, who was arrested by Officer Bigley, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and he was committed for trial. The other watches are still missing, and Mr. Himmer suspects that some of his workmen were concerned in the robbery.

On Sunday night the apartments of Mr. Charles Rosenthal, on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 710 Fifth street, were entered by some unknown thieves, who unlocked the door with false keys. They ransacked the apartments most thoroughly, and secured a gold watch, chain, and locket, a lady's gold watch and opera chain, and a pair of gold bracelets, valued in all at $400, and $30 in money, with which they escaped undetected. Mr. Rosenthal and his family were asleep in the apartments at the time, but were not disturbed by the intruders, and the robbery was not discovered until the next morning. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.

While Eugene Sylvanus, mate of the schooner William H. Jones, lying at pier No. 28 East River, was busily engaged receiving freight on Saturday evening an adroit thief sneaked into the cabin and carried off a marine glass, a quadrant, and some wearing apparel, valued at $150.

Jeremiah Mulford, of No. 306 West Nineteenth street, yesterday, reported to Capt. Tynan, of the Sixteenth Precinct, that his son, Nelson, aged twenty years, had robbed him of a gold watch and chain valued at $175, a diamond ring valued at $40, and several other articles of jewelry.

Patrolman Dennis Hannigan, of the Thirty-second Precinct, reports that while sleeping in the section-room at the station-house on Sunday night his pocket-book, containing $20 and some papers, was stolen from the pocket of his overcoat. Capt. Davis has the matter under investigation.

Henry Dayton, residing in Glenwood avenue, Jersey City, reported that while standing talking to a woman in Houston street on Sunday night he was robbed of a gold watch valued at $150, and a gold ring worth $18. He did not discover that he had been robbed until the woman had disappeared.

The apartments of Peter Lonergan, in the rear of his store, No. 250 Avenue A, were entered through a rear window, and robbed of two dresses valued at $60.

The office of the J. Leonards iron-yard, No. 450 West street, was broken into on Sunday night, and several articles of wearing apparel were carried off.

Some youthful thieves broke a pane of glass in the show-case in front of Charles Lindner's cigar store, No. 184 Mercer street, and stole $10 worth of tobacco and cigars.

The dressing-room of Mr. Joseph F. Wheelock, the actor, at the Grand Opera-house was entered by some unknown thief, who stole his gold watch and chain, valued at $100.

The ware-house of Evan McCaffill, tobacconist, at No. 84 William street, was entered by burglars on Saturday night or Sunday morning, and robbed of tobacco and cigars valued at $136.

Mrs. Underhill, of No. 235 East Twenty-seventh street, was robbed of $40 worth of property by a servant girl named Mary McClenan, whom she had had in her employ a short time.

The liquor store of John Cahill, No. 200 East Twenty-first street, was entered by burglars, who forced open the door leading from the hallway, and property valued at $11 was carried off.

The money drawer in the store of Charles Heff, No. 129 Hudson street, was robbed of $6 on Sunday evening by an unknown thief.

The apartments of Herman Segelkohn, at No. 234 West street, were robbed of $20 worth of wearing apparel by sneak thieves on Sunday evening.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The books for the collection of personal taxes were opened yesterday, and $1,575,000 was received.

An unknown man about forty years old was run over and instantly killed by a Harlem train at Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street last night.

Austin Baldwin & Co. received a dispatch yesterday from their principals of the State Line of steamers saying that there is no truth whatever in the reported collapse of the company.

Chamberlain Tappan makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury, Aug. 31, $2,632,927 97; receipts, $312,164 69; payments, $1,659,454 72; amount on hand Sept. 11, $1,284,937 87.

The cellar of the lager beer saloon No. 1,147 First avenue was entered by some youthful thieves on Sunday night and robbed of a keg of beer, which was subsequently found in a stone-yard near by.

The anti-Tammany Executive Committee will meet at Mr. Frank Bixby's office, No. 23 Park row, at 4 P. M. to-day, to complete their arrangements for the Syracuse Convention, and to adopt an address to the Democracy.

John H. Wood, baker, of No. 161 Varick street, reported that on Sunday evening the money-drawer in the store was robbed of $3. This is the third time that money has been stolen from the drawer within two weeks.

A female foundling was discovered at the corner of West Tenth and Weehawken streets last night. On the person of the child was found a pass to this City and return to Infants' Hospital, Rhode Island, marked Kate Leather.

An unknown man about thirty-five years old, supposed from papers found on his person to be George Taylor, was found in the street insensible and suffering from compression of the brain. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the surgeons pronounced his recovery impossible.

Sir James Heron and Solicitor Morris, of London, representing the English interest in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, started on a trip of observation last evening over that road, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and tributary roads, in company with Gen. Devereaux, the Receiver.

John Boggali, a Frenchman, aged thirty-nine, was arrested on Sunday evening for leading a tame bear through the streets. Sergt. Farris, of the Grand Central Depot, who made the arrest, locked the bear and his master up until yesterday, when they were both arraigned before Justice Bixby, who discharged the man, owing to his ignorance of the law.

While playing with a pistol in Eighty-third street, near First avenue, yesterday, Charles Duncan, aged seventeen years, of No. 1,569 Second avenue, shot William Bussi, aged fourteen years, of No. 1,575 Second avenue, under the left eye, inflicting a very serious wound. Bussi was taken to the Reception Hospital, in Ninety-ninth street. Duncan was arrested.

William Carr, aged fourteen, John Collard, aged fifteen, Thomas Blake, aged fourteen, and Arthur Tincker, aged seventeen, were arrested yesterday by the Ninth Precinct Police, charged with having been concerned in the shooting of August Willig, of Hoboken, N. J., as published in THE TIMES yesterday. They were all held to await examination.

The Broadway squad of police have received orders to clear from the street all newspaper stands, and have industriously dispersed the unfortunate paper-venders. In explanation of their seeming inconsistency in removing the news-stands while they permit small fruit-venders to occupy prominent parts of the sidewalk, the officers say that they are unable to remove the latter on account of their licenses. They also claim that they perform the work under an injunction of being held personally responsible for dereliction of duty if they disobey orders.

Arrangements are being made for holding a supplementary book fair, similar to that held in July last, for the accommodation of those buyers who were not ready to lay in a stock of books at that time. It is proposed to hold this fair early in October, and as the school-book trade will be over before that time it will be confined almost exclusively to the miscellaneous book trade, although it will be open to the stationery and manufacturing departments as before. The committee having charge of the matter will hold a meeting to-day, when the matter will be decided definitely.

BROOKLYN.

Stores, tenement-houses, and dwellings are now in progress of building in and about this city which will have cost in the aggregate, when completed, over half a million of dollars.

The September Term of the Court of Sessions opened yesterday with Justices Moore, Wolfert, and Voorhees on the bench. A Grand Jury was impaneled, to whom Judge Moore delivered the usual statutory charge.

Resolutions were adopted by the Ring Board of City Works yesterday discharging a number of employes. The move is one dictated by McLaughlin, but the great army of sinecurists drawing pay from the department mentioned has not been materially lessened.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

One of H. L. Comstock's splendid four-in-hand team of stallions which were exhibited at the county fair died on Sunday. It is supposed that the animal, for which Mr. Comstock had been offered $6,000, got cold while coming down the Hudson River in a train from Rhinebeck, and died of inflammation of the lungs.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Republican delegates of Richmond County will assemble in convention at Clifton on Saturday, the 25th inst., to make nominations for county officers, of which the following are to be elected this Fall: County Judge, in place of Judge Metcalf, elected to Congress; Member of the Assembly, County Clerk, School Commissioner, Superintendent of the Poor for the town of Northfield, and one Coroner.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ex-City Assessor Wilson was elected last evening to fill the vacancy in the Republican State Committee from the Third District.

Bartholomew Kirk, aged ten years, was run over and instantly killed on the Central Railroad, at Elizabeth, while attempting to jump on a passing train.

Henry Breling was arrested last evening by direction of Fire Marshal Keady, on a charge of setting fire to the house No. 153 Twenty-fifth street, yesterday morning.

George Grooby, the aged man who swallowed a dose of laudanum and laid himself down to die on his son's grave in the New-York Bay Cemetery in Greenville one night last week, died at the City Hospital yesterday afternoon.

In the case of Jeanie Anderson, who was drowned with two others off Sibyl Cave, Hoboken, some time ago, the jury of inquest last evening rendered a verdict exonerating the Captain of the tugboat Stevens from all blame.

William P. Irish, of No. 300 West Twenty-fifth street, New-York, was arrested last evening by Detective Williams on a charge of bigamy, preferred by Mrs. Margaret Campbell, of this city, whose daughter he married while he had another wife living.

Mrs. Mary Sickles, residing at No. 25 Blum street, Newark, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging herself to a rafter in the garret of her residence. She had been suffering from illness and mental aberration for some time. She was forty-two years old.

Mary A. Dougherty, the young girl who was arrested in Jersey City for stealing $60 from her uncle, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. Judge Hoffman sentenced her to two years in the State Prison.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Charles Price, an ex-policeman in Newark, attempted to board a moving train, but was caught by the foot and dragged a considerable distance, injuring his spine and foot. The accident occurred at the Chestnut Street Depot. He was conveyed to St. Michael's Hospital.

Seligman Bondy, of No. 29 Rankin street, Newark, has been missing since Friday morning. He is a man of steady and sober habits, and his family, consisting of a wife and seven children, are grievously concerned about his absence. Bondy is 5 feet 6 inches high, medium build, dark complexion, and was dressed in dark clothes.

Margaret Kline, the keeper of a saloon on Canal street, Newark, has been arrested on complaint of a sailor named William Anderson, who charges her with stealing $175 and some rings from him. He alleges that he gave her the money and rings to keep for him, and that she returned him only $27. The prisoner gave bail to answer.

A boy named John Bolger yesterday went on the premises of John Williams, in Kearney, and climbed a tree to steal some pears. He was detected by one of the men in the employ of Mr. Williams, who armed himself with a gun and fired at the boy. The ball struck him in the forehead, but did not inflict a serious wound. The fright, however, was so great that the boy fell from the tree, and sustained severe internal injuries.

The body found at the Pennsylvania coal docks in Jersey City, has been identified as that of Herman H. Thiess, a young man who was employed as a bar-keeper at the corner of Centre and White streets, in New-York. He went to the Platt Deutsche festival on Monday last, and while there drank freely. When returning to New-York he seated himself outside the rail of the ferry-boat and fell overboard. The deck hands on a tug-boat grappled for him with a hook, and it is supposed that the hook caused the wounds found on his body. County Physician Stout gave a permit for the removal of the remains.

THE EXPLOSION IN NEWARK.

INQUEST INTO THE CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF HUGH CARNEY—HOW CELLULOID IS MADE.

The inquest in the case of Hugh Carney, who lost his life at the celluloid fire in Newark on Wednesday night, was begun by Coroner Osborne at the Essex County Court-house yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The room was crowded with an interested audience, among which were several of the Celluloid Company. The jury was composed of some of the most prominent business men of Newark.

John W. Hays, an employed of the company, was the first witness; his examination was very thorough. He last saw Carney alive on Wednesday night in the rear part of the basement of the works; after the explosion the air was filled with a strong odor of camphor, which came from the direction of the drying-room; turned on the water, thinking there must be a fire; the first floor was used for drying the paper used to absorb the water from the material; the material itself being completed in the second story; was engaged in grinding the materials used in the manufacture of the celluloid; used camphor and some coloring materials; I have heard a snapping as the material passed through the rollers; think it was air bubbles; the room was air-tight, and have known the heat to be 190°; there was a large quantity of celluloid in the second story; do do not know how much; we had never been told that there was danger of an explosion; always felt in danger on account of the shaky condition of the buildings; the material will burn like resinous wood; the smoke was stifling; the celluloid was sometimes kept in zinc-lined boxes, sometimes in wooden ones, and at other times in bundles; the materials used were kept in all parts of the building; I do not know the composition of the paper used; the gum camphor is first run through parallel rollers to pulverize it; the paper comes to us as ordinary paper; don't know of any ingredients being put in the camphor; we used alcohol in the room as a solvent; the paper was prepared in the acid room; the paper comes to me as a pulp; the material was run out in sheets; the building was a shaky one, the walls being very thin—about two bricks wide at the top—the brick building shook very much from the speed of the engine; the mouth of the mill used would get very hot; attribute the disaster more to the condition of the building than the explosion; none of the materials were kept under water; in the room in which I was employed over night there were forty-five persons. At a late hour the inquest was adjourned, and the jury subsequently visited the scene of the disaster.

FAILURE OF AN OLD HOUSE.

Mallory & Butterfield, paper-board dealers, of No. 41 Broadway, who were known to be in difficulties for some time past, formally announced their suspension yesterday, but said that they had made arrangements with their creditors by which they are to continue their business as usual and pay off their indebtedness in installments. The house is the largest in the trade in the country. They sell the product of no less than forty mills in different parts of the Eastern States, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and besides, are exclusive manufacturers of the paper carwheels used by the Pullman Palace Car Company, and of paper panels used in the same cars and in house-building generally. Mr. Mallory attributes the suspension to the extreme dullness of trade, which has obliged the firm to discontinue the thirty day credit system on account of frequent losses. The effort to establish themselves on a cash basis necessitated the carrying of an overwhelming amount of stock upon which they had made heavy advances to the mill-owners. They expect eventually to pay dollar for dollar. Mr. Butterfield, one of the partners, is lying dangerously ill at his residence. The house has been established twenty-five years.

YELLOW FEVER ON SHIPBOARD IN BROOKLYN.

The schooner B. F. Farmer, Capt. Belmont L. Genim, passed Quarantine yesterday morning without waiting for a visit from the Health Officer, and moored at the Empire Stores, foot of Baltic street. It became rumored during the day that two of the schooner's crew had died of yellow fever on the passage from a Brazilian port, and that a third man was sick of the same disease. Officer Coddington, of the Health Department, found the rumor to be true, and arrested the Captain of the schooner, who was taken before Judge Delmar and remanded for examination until to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Baron F. Seilliere, of Paris, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. E. F. Beale, of California, is at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, of Albany, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Rear Admiral Fabius Stanley, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Hon. A. W. Palmer, of Amenia, N. Y., and Charles Van Benthuysen, of Albany, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. John H. King, United States Army, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Hon. George E. Pugh, of Cincinnati; ex-Gov. H. P. Baldwin, of Michigan; Judge Theodore Miller, of the New-York Court of Appeals; Judge S. L. Hoge, of South Carolina; Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany; Col. A. Piper, of West Point, and Judge Charles Mason, of Utica, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MECHANICS AND OTHERS

Who work with edge tools, or fire, often meet with inj